REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,794.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line................ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2 30 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, on SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 19th April, 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 17th April 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th April 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. EUROPA, Capt. Harris, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April. She will be followed by the—

S. S. ITALIA,

2,245 Tons Register and 424 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd May, and by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 23rd May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.
TO NAPLES ....Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ....Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,063 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain James Shaw, will sail on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

2,054 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 19th May, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,190 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June, and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,

2,060 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 23rd June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

For passage, apply to

KING, KING & Co.
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
Agents.

N B.—Messrs. HENRY S KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, etc. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 10th April 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER PEMBROKE,
2,411 Ton, 400 Horse-power,
TO SAIL ABOUT 15TH MAY.

THIS Splendid Steamer fitted with every comfort and convenience, offers a favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL................Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ................ 350

Exclusive of Wines, &c, which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
(Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 10th March 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S.	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd Apr.
—	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S.	ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
—	THIBET	2591	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S.	SURAT	3144	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 17th April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GAWALIOR, (2,725 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain J. C. Babot, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th April 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd April 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels. Tons. H P.
TRAVANCORE.1900 350 Capt W. Barratt, 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE ..2 63 500 Capt G. N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA ....1482 250 Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superinteent.

Bombay, 6th April 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S.S. CALIPSO,	2,000	200	L. Serra	on the 30th April 1877.
S.S. SATURNO	3,308	400		on the 8th May 1877.
S.S. ETTORE	3,8?0	400	C. Lazarich	on the 10th May 1877.
S.S. MEMFI	2 680	250		on the 20th May 1877.
S.S. TEBE	2,680	250		on the 30th May 1877.

The SATURNO and ETTORE are large Passenger Steamers with superior First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste......	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said......	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 12th April 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATIONERY.

FOR COMMERCIAL OR PRIVATE USE, BARONIAL NOTE PAPER, BY DOBBS, KIDD, & CO.;

THE BEST AND MOST SUBSTANTIAL PAPER KNOWN.

Paper per 5 quire packet.		Sizes.	Envelopes, per 100.
Rs. 2 12	"Large Octavo"	8 by 5 in.	Rs. 2 8
„ 2 8	"Post Octavo"	7 „ 4½ „	„ 2 0
„ 2 0	"Albert"	6½ „ 3¾ „	„ 1 12
„ 1 12	"Queen"	5½ „ 3½ „	„ 1 8
„ 4 8	"Quarto"	letter size	„ 2 8
	WITH MOURNING BORDER.		
„ 2 8	"Post Octavo"	any border	„ 2 8
„ 2 4	"Albert"	ditto	„ 2 4

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM WOVE NOTE PAPER.

By De La Rue.

A paper of excellent quality and pleasant surface.

Paper per 5 quire packet.		Sizes.	Envelopes. Square, per 100.
Rs. 2 12	"Large Octavo"	8 by 5 in.	Rs 2 4
„ 2 4	"Small Octavo"	7 „ 4½	„ 2 0

Superfine Thick Blue Laid Note Paper, Handmade Albert Size, per box of 5 quires	Rs.	2 8
Envelopes to match, *square*, per 100	„	2 4
Ditto Ditto large 8vo. per box of 5 quires	„	3 0
Envelopes to match, per 100		3 0
De La Rue's Superfine Thick Ivory Creamlaid Letter Paper, Small Quarto 5 quire packet		3 4
Envelopes to Match, *long shape to take the sheet folded in three* per 100		2 8

DOBBS, KIDD'S OVERLAND BANK POST.

CREAM, VIOLET, BLUE CHAMOIS or ROSE lined Note Paper, 5 quire packet and 100 Envelopes ....Rs. 2 12

WITH MOURNING BORDER.

Cream lined only, any Border 5 quire packet... „ 4 12

NEW INLAND POSTAGE PAPER.

To fold once with the Square Envelope.
A Sheet and Envelope Weighing under half-a-tolah.

Mourning......Rs. 3 8 {5 Quires Paper 100 Envelopes, { Plain Rs. 2 8

WHATMAN'S SUPERIOR HAND-MADE NOTE PAPERS.

Thin Tough Texture.

Large Blue Laid Post or large Blue Wove Post:
5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelopes................Rs. 4 12

Blue Laid Bank Post or Cream Wove Bank Post:
5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelopes................Rs. 4 12

Blue Wove Bank Post, large Quarto, Letter size:
5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelopes................Rs. 7 4

Large Cream Laid Post:
A machine-made Paper, Smooth Surface, for Ordinary use,
5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelopes................Rs. 2 11

De La Rue's Cream Laid Satin Note, Small Octavo:
5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelopes................Rs. 2 4

INKSTANDS, PENS AND PENHOLDERS, BLOTTING PAPERS, BLOTTING BOOKS, BLOTTING PADS, STATIONERY CASES, DATE CASES.

Foolscap Paper and Envelopes, Ruled Foolscap, Ledgers, Account, and Memo. Books.

OFFICE REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR
OF BARODA.
Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 17th APRIL.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

BENEFIT OF
THE POPULAR PRIMA DONNA
MISS ELCIA MAY.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR P. E. WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND
H. E. THE VICE-ADMIRAL
SIR R. J. MACDONALD, K.C.S.I.

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE PRODUCED
DONIZETTI'S MILITARY OPERA,
THE
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
IN THREE ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

THE DUKE	MR. J. ROLLINGS.
TONIO	„ H. VERNON.
SERGEANT SULPICE	„ A. PLUMPTON.
HORTENSIUS	„ J. BATSON.
CORPORAL	„ G. DILLON.
SERVANT	„ FENDON.
DUCHESS	„ G. BARKER.
MARCHIONESS	MRS. H. VERNON.
MARIE	MISS ELCIA MAY.

SOLDIERS, &c.

Between the First and Second Acts

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
WILL PERFORM

TARANTELLE................C. TASCA.

And between the Second and Third Acts

FANTASIA ON "THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER" AND "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN" (for the left hand only)................COENEN.

AFTERNOON CONCERT, TOWN HALL.

A CONCERT will be given in the Town Hall on THURSDAY next, the 19th instant, at 5 P. M., on behalf of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE. Tickets may be had of Messrs. D S. KEMP & Co. Price Rs. 2 each.

MESSRS. ROBINSON AND DUNLOP, Brokers, Colombo, Ceylon, are prepared to book orders for cases of LIBERIAN COFFEE PLANTS, made for shipment to Indian ports, each case containing 50 Plants at Rs. 400 per case f.o.b. deliverable in JUNE, JULY and AUGUST next.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of TEJPALL GANGJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

TOOLSEYDAS RAMJEE, the sole Executor named in the Will of the deceased .... Applicant.

Notice is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made on behalf of TOOLSEYDAS RAMJEE, the applicant abovenamed, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, for the GRANT to him of PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed deceased as the sole Executor therein nominated and appointed. All persons therein concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of April 1877.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Applicant's Proctor.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER up to 2 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, for the EXECUTION OF CERTAIN WORKS in connection with the SURFACE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

Specification and Conditions of Contract can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned. Forms of Tenders and the Bill of Quantities can also be obtained at the same place.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, on Special Duty.

Executive Engineer's Office, 16th April 1877.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 24th April 1877, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing the following amendment in clause 66, of the Articles of the Company against the words "affairs of the Company":—

That the Directors are at liberty if they think it advisable to make shipments of Twist for sale in up-countries and China on account of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
LALBHAI DULPUTBHAI & Co.,
Agents, Albert Mills Company, Limited.

Bombay, 13th April 1877.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the Matter of the OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED, (in Liquidation)

Upon hearing Messrs. ARDESIR and HORMUSJEE, Solicitors for the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, and upon reading the Call Order dated the 27th day of July 1876; the order dated the 28th day of July 1876, directing service of the said Call Order and Notice of Call; the affidavit of Pestonjee Eduljee Mehta verifying such service, sworn herein on the 17th of August last; the affidavit of Jamsetjee Pestonjee verifying publication of the said Call Order, sworn on the 9th day of September last; and the affidavit of Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawala sworn herein on the 5th day of April instant: IT IS ORDERED that the several persons named in the second column of the schedule to this Order, being respectively Contributories of the said Company, do on or before the 23rd of April 1877, PAY to the Liquidators of the said Company, at their Office, at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the several sums of money set opposite to their respective names in the sixth column of the said schedule, such sums being the amounts due from the said several persons respectively in respect of the Call of Rs. 50 per share made by the said Call Order dated the 27th day of July 1876, together with interest on the same at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the date of this order until payment.—Dated this 6th day of April 1877.

C. SARGENT.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and SARCANTHUS. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDER, FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

Now Ready.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY
OF
INDIAN FAMINES.
BY ALFRED H. BROWNE.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATHERAN—CLARENDON HOTEL by DeSOUZA, the first settler. Good position and careful attendance.

ON SATURDAY last, LOST from Dogcart on Malabar Hill, a WALKING-CANE, with Gold Whistle. FIVE RUPEES REWARD. Apply to TRAMWAY Co.'s Office.

PROSPECT of MEETING SHORTLY. Please send PRESENT ADDRESS dear Pet. All well.—FRED.

FOR SALE, a Bay Arab, 14 1 aged, winner of several Races and a good Pig-sticker. Price Rs. 200. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co.

FOR SALE, a Double-Barrelled Muzzle Loading RIFLE, by SAM SMITH, in capital order, 14 bore, Price Rs. 150. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co.

FOR SALE, a large portable English-built FOWEL-HOUSE. Apply to THE MANAGER, Purvis' Agency.

FOR SLAE, a Child's PONY, with English Saddle, for Boy or Girl. Apply to THE MANAGER, Purvis' Agency.

FOR SALE, a Lady's Grey GALLOWAY; handsome young, quiet and sound. Apply to THE MANAGER, Purvis' Agency.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH BULL MASTIFF, (DOG,) 18 months old. Apply at APOLLO BUNDER.

FOR SALS, a handsome, light and well balanced DOGCART, in first rate order, with Lamps and Old Harness and a Grey ARAB, 14-2, aged, fast, strong and sound Price Rs 475. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, Handsome Chestnut BUGGY HORSE, about 14-2, 5 years, good goer, but wants more work than owner has for it. Rs. 300. Apply to Mr. FRANK CHALK, Solicitor, Fort.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY desires to accompany a Lady to ENGLAND or take CHARGE of one or two CHILDREN on the voyage. Address to "R. H.," No. 1, Clare Road, Byculla.

WANTED.

WANTED, a HEAD MASTER for the CATHEDRAL CHOIR SCHOOL. For particulars apply to the

Rev. W. MAULE,
Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET: Bordeaux; An excellent Cup Wine, Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 10.

CLARET: Petit Medoc; A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine. Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8. Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET: Medoc; A very superior Breakfast Wine. Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-8. Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET: Chateau Lagrange; An excellent Dinner Wine. Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 21. Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET: Chateau La Rose; A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine, Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs 26. Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET: Chateau Margaux; Rich, old, and very fragrant. Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 31. Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-8.

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

FRENCH HOUSE.
6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

READY MADE DRESSES.

READY MADE COSTUMES.

READY MADE TRAVELLING COATS.

READY MADE PETTICOATS.

AND OTHER OVERLAND REQUISITES FOR LADIES GOING HOME.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S

FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs.	350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	„	350
Do. „ Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	„	330
Do. „ Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do.	„	290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs.	250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases	Rs. 225 to Rs.	250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance	„	200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting	Rs. 50 to Rs.	120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and	140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs.	125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	„ 65 to „	75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	„	50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and	50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time................Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs.	1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters	„ 800 to „	2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	„ 400 to „	1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	„ 550 to „	800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following "SPECIAL WATCHES," which they can strongly recommend, and of which they receive "FRESH SUPPLIES" monthly.

THE 50 RS. WATCH,

in crystal case, half hunting and hunting cases.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. have received a "GOLD MEDAL" for the excellence of the Watch at the Broach Exhibition, and numerous recommendations from purchasers of the same (which can be forwarded if required) Two years' guarantee given.

P.S.—Messrs. F., L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch if required, gratis.

THE 40 RS. RAILWAY WATCH,

a crystal face Patent Lever Watch, in strong brass case, large figures and hands. Specially recommended for rough usage or a district life. Two years' guarantee given.

THE 25 RS. SILVER WATCH,

a very good common crystal face Watch, which, though cheap, is a really serviceable one, and can be guaranteed to give satisfaction. One year's guarantee given.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Among their very great variety of Clocks and Time-pieces, Messrs. F., L. & Co. can greatly recommend their

"85 RS. PALANQUIN TIME-PIECE" WITH ALARUM,
AND
A ROUND BRASS TIME-PIECE, Rs. 40.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS.

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c. &c.

4 case colored prints.
5 bales grey shirtings.
3 „ grey T. cloth.
5 „ grey mul s.

Printing Types viz.:—Small Pica, Longprimer, Bourgeois, Accented Types, Chases and variety of other Materials such as 8 pairs of Cases, 4 Stands, Brass Galleys, Copy Press, Brass Rules and leads of different sizes, Pica Quads, &c., &c

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay 17th April 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE of the Commercial Billiard Rooms, at No. 19, Meadow Street, Fort.

On FRIDAY the 20th April 1877 at 1 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above Billiard Hall, by order of the Official Assignee, High Court and with the consent of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of James Richardson, an Insolvent, the same comprises:—

3 English full-size slate billiard tables by Wright, complete with balls, cues, marking boards, lamps and coir matting, sets of pyramid and pool balls, liquor bars, &c., stage with platforms, large looking glass, blackwood carved pier and round tables, arm chairs, double screens, centre show cases, cloth partitions, billiard seats, hat racks, clock, washhand stands, gas brackets and pillars, cut glassware, plated and porcelain ware, cutlery, coir matting, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION IN THE CHURCH STREET, MAZAGON.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises (by order of Mr. Manoel Balsinho) all that piece or parcel of land, or Government ground, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate, lying and standing thereon at Church Street in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 37, containing by admeasurement 132-6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage and other property, on the west by a passage and other property, on the north by the Church Street, and on the south by the Nowland Street.

For particulars and conditions of sale, may be seen by apply to the Undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction room at 1 P.M.:—

5 bales grey shirting.
5 bales grey jacconets.
1 case 10 pieces bed tickets.
30 cases superior German Beer.
5 bales grey dhoties

Remainder invoices of oil-paintings and oleographs imported in Bombay for the first time (without reserve) the subjects are Rostock, Bay of Naples, Verona, Ruluruing Home, Poultry Yard, Winter in the North, the First Impression, Dutch Port, St. Pierra, Venus in Wales, Cottage by the Stream, Dutch Market Place, Fruit Piece Deserts, Orange and Fig Seller, Duchess of Devonshire, in the Nursery, Coloured Pints, Cross and Flowers, and sunny Hours.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SINGAPORE, JAHORE, CEDAR AND DEAL BOARDS.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Elphinstone Bunder:—

Singapore machine sawn Board.
Jahore, Cedar Board.
Deal Board tongued and grooved.
Deal Ceilings 6 by ½.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARE, PLANKS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder.

About 300 superior 1st class Moulmein Teak Squares.

About 75 tons superior 1st class Teak Scantlings and Planks of various sizes.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, a sweet toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte by Doring and Hamberg, a large Harmonium, 15 stops, in good order, a serviceable Office Shigram made to order at No. 17, Love Lane, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence No. 17, Love Lane, the valuable household furniture, etc., of J G Virtas, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved blackwood and French polished household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, brougham, horse, poney, goats, &c., at No. 134 Parell road, close to "Upna Cottage,"

On SATURDAY next the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, brougham horse, &c., the property of J. Morris, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome, Household Furniture, Best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, a First Class full toned Grand Square Piano by Collard and Collard, a Handsome English Built Self Driving Park Phaeton, a Pair of Handsome Grey Arab Horses, sets of English Harness, Plants, &c., at No 160, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares piano, carriage, horses, &c., the property of B. Lang, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Date will be fixed hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English built open carriage, a pair of handsome grey Arab horses books, plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage, horses, &c., the property of Brigadier-General J. S. Gell.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English mahogany, walnutwood, and richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a first-class sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand piano by "Collard and Collard," a handsome English built landau by "McNaught and Smith," a pair of handsome Australian carriage horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome English mahogany walnutwood and carved blackwood household furniture, piano, landau, horses, &c., the property of J. Rich, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Auction sale of a large collection of valuable stock in trade, shop goods, 12, 6, 3 and 2 Light Chandeliers, Bohemian Glassware, Best Electro Plated and Britania Metalware, large size Garden Telescopes on Stand, Russia Leatherware, Meerschaum Pipes, Silver and real transparent amber Jewellery, Gilt Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Melodians, A large stock of Oleographs, Cromos, Oil Paintings and Coloured Photographic Pictures, &c., &c., at Rampart Row, Fort.

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 17th, 18 and 19th Inst., precisely at 1 P.M., each day, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to dispose off the following goods in trade, belonging to Messrs Walker & Co., the same consisting of rich bohemian dessert set, flower vases, centre pieces, Britania metal, cocktail mugs, beer mugs children's caps, bronze clock with thermometer, single and double telescopes by Hammersley of London, garden telescopes with stands in case by the said marker, sterrioscopes, slides for magic lanterns, microscopes, wooden and brier wood meerschaum lined smoking pipes with amber mouth pieces, real meerschaum pipes in cases, Russia leather, tiffin and writing cases, writing pads, dressing and toilet cases, travelling companion, mats, purses, porte monies, ivory markers and dice steel glass cutters, diaries, note books, spirit level, superior mathematical instrument box, saloon pistols and Snider rifle in cases complete, best electro plated engraved waiters, egg boilers with and without cocks, engraved Army and Navy cups, Brittainia metal Army and Navy cups, electro plated and German silver spoons and forks, table candle sticks, gilt card tray, piano cigar stand with music, cigar cabinets, lady's work boxes, silk coloured scarfs, canvas bags, canvas portmanteau, manifold writers, cash and journal books, account books, pass books, a large number of mel diaus of sizes, cigar magazines, spring toys, hunting bags, carriage rugs, sewing machines, mahogany cue holder, 12, 6, 3, and 2 light chandeliers, hanging argand lamps, spare shades, a large number of gold and silver gentlemen's and lady's watches of various patterns, a large stock of oleographs, cromos, oil paintings, and photographic pictures in rich gilt frames, looking glasses, gold scarf rings, silver sets of brooches and earrings, silver earrings and lockets, real transparent amber jewellery, garnet jewellery, a large stock of gilt jewellery, consisting of lockets, bracelets, brooches, earrings, crosses, Albert and Victoria chains, neckchains with pendants, gilt pendants set with carbuncles, lady's fans, gentleman's hats, show cases, sign board, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

VIENNA BEER in prime condition—
ANTON DREHER'S in cases of 4 doz. qts. at Rs. 6 per doz.
and of 4 doz pts. „ 3½ „
PUNTIGAM'S in cases of 2, 3 and 6 doz. qts. „ 5½ „

M. MONDOLFO & Co.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 12th April 1877.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN TO VISITORS There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS, They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum; also some BUNGALOWS TO LET.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have CANCELLED all the POWERS OF ATTORNEY granted by me separately to Mr. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE and SHAPOORJEE RUSTOMJEE.

COWASJEE EDULJEE.

Colombo, 15th March 1877.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK REOPENED.—Most comfortable PHAETONS at Rs 35 and non-surpassable TONGAS at Rs. 20, can be had at a moment's notice from

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE
Proprietor of Stage Carriages.

Main Street, Poona, 1st March 1877.

THE TEMPLAR IN INDIA,
A BI-MONTHLY PAPER
DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE,
SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Per Mensem................ 8 Annas.
Per Annum................ 6 Rupees.

For Advertising Rates, &c., &c., apply to MANAGER, Templar in India, No. 155, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

MACHINERY.—Now on view the MACHINERY DEPOT of Mr. P. D FRAMJEE, Mount Road, Mazagon, several Engines, by the well-known Makers Messrs. Robey and Co., of Lincoln, just arrived from England consisting of—

PORTABLE ENGINES,
PATENT "ROBEY" SEMI-FIXED ENGINES,
VERTICAL ENGINES
THRASHING MACHINES, &c.

An Experienced Engineer from Messrs. Robey and Co. is now prepared to furnish all information as to the working of these, and to show them under steam to intending purchasers. The Municipality and Millowners are specially invited to an inspection of this machinery. Full particulars may by obtained from Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, or from the Undersigned.

WALLACE & Co.

THE NURSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 17th day of April 1877, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1876.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the shares of this Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 17th April 1877 (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 33, Elphinstone Circle, 4th April 1877.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and in the MATTER of the ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

WILLIAM MORISON MACAULAY, } Liquidator of the said Company. } ....Petitioner.

In pursuance of an Order made on the 8th day of March 1877, by the said High Court the CREDITORS residing in India of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 30th day of April 1877, to send their Names and Addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the Names and Addresses of their Attornies or Vakeels if any to WILLIAM MORISON MACAULAY, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by Notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Attornies or Vakeels to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any DISTRIBUTION made before such Debts are proved.

TUESDAY, the first day of May 1877, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Registered Office of the said Company, at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, aforesaid, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.—Dated at Bombay this 26th day of March 1877.

W. M. MACAULAY,
Liquidator.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attornies for the Liquidator.

ECONOMY AND DURABILITY.
IMPORTANT ARTICLES.
TO ALL MILL AND SHIP OWNERS AND USERS OF STEAM POWER.

FOR external coating Marine and Stationery Boilers, Steam Pipes, Cylinders, &c., &c., &c., with THE EAGLE NON-CONDUCTING COMPANY'S PATENT CEMENT.

Sole Agent for Bombay,
J. NEWELL.
Mazagon.

Certificate.—This is to certify that I have tried the Eagle Non-Conducting Cement on our boilers and have found saving in fuel about 10 per cent. Temperature of the boilers is greatly reduced. IT IS SOUND AND FREE FROM CRACKING.

(Signed) NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent to the
Nursey S. and W. Company, Ld.

For further particulars, please apply to Mr. DOSSABHAI RUSTOMJEE, 26, Old Sonapoor Lane, Chundunwady.

P. S.—Also, Rahtjen's Patent Composition for Ships' bottoms gives many advantages, viz., dries quicker than any other paint, and enables three coats to be given in one day, gain in speed, less frequent docking, saving time and expense, thorough protection against rust, grass and barnacles, easily and inexpensively applied. Apply as above.

LOTTERY.
BY PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,
IN AID OF
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH AT DABOOL, BOMBAY.
EACH TICKET ONE RUPEE.

No. of Tickets 55,000.] [No. of *Prizes* 1,016.

PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

No. of Prizes.			Amount of Prizes.
1 Prize			Rs 2,000
1 „			„ 1,500
1 „			„ 1,000
4 Prizes	each	500	„ 2,000
6 „	„	250	„ 1,500
8 „	„	125	„ 1,000
20 „	„	100	„ 2,000
25 „	„	50	„ 1,250
50 „	„	25	„ 1,250
100 „	„	20	„ 2,000
300 „	„	15	„ 4,500
500 „	„	10	„ 5,000
1,016			Rs. 25,000

Will be held at Bombay as soon as the tickets are sold of which due notice will be given in the Bombay papers.

The winning Nos. will be published.

The prizes will be paid only to the ticket holders.

Whoever buys poses of 25 tickets will be presented with a free ticket.

FOR TICKETS APPLY TO:—

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Apollo Street—Mr. J. B. KURRANEE, Borah Bazar—Dr J. F. D. DeSOUZA, Mody Street, Fort—Dr. J. N. FONSECA, Dhobie Talao—Dr. P. J. L. DeSOUZA, Khetwady—Mr. B. X. FURTADO, Catholic Book-seller, Kalbadevi Road—Poona, Messrs. CASTELLINO & Co.—City Ahmedabad, Mr. A. C. Lobo—Madras, Mr. FRANCIS D'NETTO—Kurrachee, Mr. A. J. DeCOSTA, at Messrs. VOLKART BROS.

NOTE.—The Agents and Ticket Holders are requested to send in their account to the Treasurer till the end of April next in order that the drawing date may be fixed at once.

THE CELEBRATED FOOD SOLVENT.
DR. FARR'S LIME JUICE & PEPSINE,
A PERFECT REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND ALL STOMACH DISORDERS.
ALSO FOR
HEARTBURN, SPASMS, GOUT, &c.

TESTIMONIAL.

2 Rosslyn Terrace, Hampstead, London.
2 th September 1876.

My Dear Sir,—It affords me the greatest pleasure to bear Medical Testimony to the excellence of your preparation of Lime Juice and Pepsine, in cases of Indigestion and other distressing affections of the Stomach. I do not hesitate to recommend it as a most efficient and valuable Restorative.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

CHARLES J. F. RENTON,
Surgeon,
Secretary to the Royal Infirmary, and formerly of H. M. Ship Dreadnought.

To be had of all Wholesale and retail Chemists throughout the World. Sold in bottles 1s 1½d, 2s 9d. 4s 6d, and 11s sold Proprietors and Manufacturers, ROYLE & Co., 67 Barbican, London, E.C.

Agents:—TEACHER & Co. LIMITED
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers Printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 16th April 1877.

The depression in business here to-day has been very marked, every one holding off from fresh operations, pending decisive intelligence from Home. There is nothing new in up to the time of writing, and possibly we may have to wait some days yet before we hear that war has actually been declared; but in the way things are now going the ultimate effect is being rapidly discounted, and after the first panic has passed, we question very much whether we shall not see greater confidence than is now apparent. If the struggle is confined to Russia and Turkey alone, we should certainly say that the worst has almost been anticipated, so far as the trade of this port is concerned, but at the present moment the prevailing feeling is that England may not only be involved in a conflict in Europe but may have serious troubles to face on the Frontier of India.

Respecting Cotton the only fresh intelligence is Reuter's New York telegram of Saturday which quotes Mid. Uplands on the spot still at 11⅝ cents and July shipment at 11 11/16 cents. per lb. The receipts at the American ports to date now stand as follows :—

	1877. This week	Last week	1876.	1875.
Saturday's Receipts...	3,000	3,000	5,000	3,000
Total since 1st Sep.	3,766,000	...	3,862,000	3,263,000

The closing telegram from London of Saturday's date gives little information beyond what we have already noticed. In the General Produce Markets the only alterations are in Seeds. Bombay Linseed and Ferozepore Rapeseed have advanced 1s. and Calcutta Rapeseed 6d. per quarter. Enfaced Rupee Paper is ½ higher in Fours and Fours-and-a-half which are now quoted at 84½, but Fives-and-a-half are still at 88½, the same as on Thursday last. In Exchange Bank shares we notice a decline of £1 per share in Chartered Mercantile and an advance of like extent in Hongkong and Shanghai, Orientals and Chartereds being unchanged.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	10,81,687
Do. do. at Branches	Dec.	,,	5,47,738
Deposits	Dec.	,,	28,64,380
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	56,587
Loans	Dec.	,,	3,26,135
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	2,93,139
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	2,39,231
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	43,90,095

This return, although decidedly unfavourable and indicative of a strong demand for money, both on the part of Government and the public, is by no means so bad as the rumours current during the past few days would have led us to expect. Withdrawals to the extent of 44 lacs in a week is undoubtedly a serious feature, but it must be remembered that, while the Cash Balance has been reduced, the Liabilities of the Bank are less to the same amount, no increase having taken place in the Accommodation items. A Cash Balance of only 87½ lacs is a small sum to meet requirements at a time like the middle of April, but forming, as it does, 49½ per cent of the Liabilities, the relative strength of the Bank itself is still favourable, and we doubt whether the Directors will consider it requisite to make any further advance in their rates of interest and discount on Wednesday. For the time being it is generally understood that they are declining to grant additional Accommodation on almost any terms, so that an advance in the rate of discount would only tend to increase the apparent stringency without bringing any additional funds into the Bank's coffers. Moreover, it seems not unlikely that we have now seen about the worst of the present squeeze. The Exchange Banks by paying high rates—in some cases as much as 18 per cent per annum—have obtained considerable sums from the Bazaar, and export business is so dull that there are comparatively few Bills offering, while Government are believed to have come to an end of their Withdrawals, which, if correct, will tend more than anything else to assist a return to greater ease.

Sterling Exchange to-day has continued to advance, our quotations showing a rise since Saturday of fully ⅛d. all round. The Banks continue most willing sellers, but by no means willing buyers, even at the advance, and for to-day's mail it has been difficult to place anything but the most favourite paper. For future delivery, however, say after the first mail in May, Bills are much more negotiable at ¾ to 1 per cent. under the current rates, which may be accepted as a pretty safe indication that Bankers see their way to greater ease by that time, and although we may possibly see a further rise during the next few days every additional sixteenth must bring us nearer to the turning point. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9⅝d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 11-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 11-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9¾d.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts to a small amount have been sold at 1-16 discount, and 60 days' sight at 2¼ per cent. discount, or equal to about 14 per cent per annum.

Government Paper has become quite demoralised to-day and it is almost impossible to give quotations in a market which is all sellers and no buyers. As near as can be given we call Fours and Fours and-a-half Rs. 96, Fives and-a-half Rs. 100.

Shares are dull in the extreme. Real investors are not pressing sales to any extent, but the tightness in money causes weak holders to realise and speculators at the same time are generally operating for the fall. Bank of Bombays close at 36 per cent premium, a further decline of one per cent. Nationals are Rs. 3 lower, Agras unchanged. In Press shares we notice a fall of Rs. 15 in Mofussils, Rs. 10 in Prince of Wales and Rs. 45 in Volkart's United. Spinning and Weaving Companies have undergone a general fall of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share, and the speculators seem determined to force the market still lower. Holders, however, will do well to remember that cheap Cotton is all in favour of the local mills, especially if accompanied, as probably will be the case later on, by a low rate of Sterling Exchange.

Cotton to-day has evinced increased depression. Sellers, both European and native, seem to have become thoroughly impressed with the probability of a further serious fall, and have consequently shown a strong desire to enter into contracts even at a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy from Saturday's prices. Taking the advance in Exchange into account, however, we are still fully Rs. 5 per candy over Liverpool and buyers therefore decline to operate unless where compelled to do so to cover sales. The two days' receipts amount to 11,292 bales, making a total of 22,164 bales for the three days. We quote :—

Good Ginned Broach, Ready		Rs. 194	per Candy	f. p.
F. G. F. do.	,,	192	,,	,,
Good Omra	,,	178	,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	172	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,,	169	,,	,,
Good Dhollera	May	177	,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	173	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,,	170	,,	,,

Freights are still very depressed. The current quotation for Liverpool by steamer is £1-15 and by sailing vessel £2-1-3 to £2-2-6 per ton. Shippers, however, seem disinclined to make any engagement unless they have actually the cargo ready in hand and no decline in rates apparently would be sufficient to induce a large business. By steam for Havre relets are offering at £2-5 to £2-6-3, and for Trieste and Venice £2-10, payable here, is still the quotation.

Piece Goods have not altered in any way. No transactions of any importance have transpired to-day and from first hands prices may be called quite nominal.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 14th April as compared with the statement issued on the 7th April :—

Liabilities.	7th April. Rs.	14th April. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	61,22,251	50,40,564
Do. do. do. at Branches	21,68,384	16,20,646
Other Deposits	1,38,80,763	1,10,16,393
Post Bills	65,259	64,232
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,63,739	4,22,246
	3,48,00,396	3,01,64,071
Assets.		
Government Securities	34,58,722	35,45,309
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	18,07,516	17,65,648
Loans on Security of do. do.	45,32,351	42,06,216
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,731	16,877
Bills Discounted	1,11,33,083	1,14,26,172
Stamps	3,685	3,822
Dead Stock ......Rs. 5,17,062		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000		
	3,62,062	3,62,062
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,26,188	86,957
Cash and Currency Notes	1,31,41,108	87,51,013
	3,48,00,396	3,01,64,071

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

The schooner Siracoo, 233 tons, Captain McBain, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Mauritius (March 2nd), with a cargo of 4,300 bags sugar, and 5 cases sundries.

The barque Espiegle, 403 tons, Captain T. Rundle, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo, and thirty deck passengers.

The B. I. N. N. Co.'s s. s. Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lieut. Monteith, Mr. Essabin Khaleefa, and thirty six deck passengers.

The B. J. S. N. Co's s.s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, will sail to-day for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Bernard, Surg. Major Carr and servant, Lieut. Gibbs, 83rd Regt., and one hundred and fifty-five deck passengers.

The s. s. Adria, 781 tons, Captain W. E. Breeze, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Calcutta (March 29th), with nineteen deck passengers, and the following cargo :—4,538 bags rice, 489 bags betelnuts, 10 packages tea, 4 cases arrowroots, 6 cases piece goods, 1 bundle copper plates, 3 cases borax, 623 bales jute, 451 bales gunnies, 437 bags sugar, 1 case bangles, 3 cases vas camphor, 10 cases sundries, 156 bundles wine, 10 cases gambier, and 119 bags lother.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
15	H M S Teazer		Kurrachee, Apr 11.
	Coconada (s)	Morris	Bussorah, Mar 29.
	Adria (s)	Breeze	Calcutta, Mar 29.
	Siracoo	McBain	Mauritius, Mar 2.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destinations.
16	Siam (s)	Haselwood	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Akola, Williams, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Barque Espiegle, Rundle, to Mauritius.

The ship Carol Clark, to Havre, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.			
12	Satara (s)	Flower	Camorta, Mar 31.
	Baghdad (s)	Scott	Singapore, Mar 19.
	Star of Scotia	Hughes	London, Dec 19.
	Louisa Fletcher	Russell	Negapatam, Mar 18.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.			
12	Oxfordshire (s)	....	....
	British Sovereign	....	....
	Prince Oscar	....	....
	Kenilworth	....	....

PASSENGERS.

Per Satara—Dr and Mrs Nicholson, Mr and Mrs Mackay, and infant Mr R Crieg, Mr John M Luff, Mr J K Smith, Commissariat Staff Sergt. Guest, J Onthwait.

Per Baghdad—Mrs Patison and infant, Captain Wallace, Mr Miller.

Per Star of Scotia—Mrs Hughes.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 16.

From Liverpool.

Cella s—10 cases hardware, Jaffar Rahimtoola.
Zante s—505 bales hoop iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 725 bundles nail rod iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee.

From London.

Parsee s—271 cases glassware, Jaffor Rahimtoola.
Sestos s—19 cases sulphuric acid, B Manuckjee Punthakey.

From Bordeaux.

Australia s—100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 16.

For Liverpool.

Aldergrove—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Dannottar Castle, 70 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 150 bales cotton, Luckmidass Khimjee and Co; 160 cwts coir yarn, Madowjee Ghella; 150 cwts coir yarn, John Mahamed Abdoola; 100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tokersee.
Khersonese—200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 74 bales cotton, Moosajee Khanbhoy; 60 bales cotton Ookerda, Khetsee; 200 bales cotton, Gordhundass Runchordass.
Tythonus—55 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Cunjee; 50 bales, cotton, Ookerda Khetsee; 200 bales cotton Hurjee Jeena.
Mercia s—500 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 50 bales cotton, Thackersee Khetsee and Co.
Europa s—200 bales hemp, Killick, Nixon and Co; 36 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 25 bales cotton Gangjee Nurpu; 61 bales hemp, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co.
Virago s—125 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 325 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 400 bales hemp, H Clason and Co.
Trentham Hall s—375 cwts myrabollams, Joseph Soares; 2,090 cwts wheat, Kheshowjee Nursee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 68 bales cotton, Jetha Pursotum; 115 bales cotton, Lallbhai Ramdyall; 54 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 10 bales cotton, J C Bubby and Co; 850 bales cotton Gedlum and Co; 32 bales cotton, Khatow Shewjee; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 4,666 bags wheat, W Nicol and Co; 110 cwts coir yarn, Naujee Heerjee; 11 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha; 140 cwts coir yarn, Soorbjee Bhanjee.
Newark—500 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Pursotum.
Zante s—2,850 cwts wheat, Chubildass Luloobhoy.

For London.

Siam s—5 cases shawls, Forbes and Co; 9 cases shawls, Morlidhur Manelall; Scasea shawls, Myadass Ramchunder; 9 cases shawls, Munsookroy S bhram; 15 cases shawls, Javurimull Dulsookroy; 3 cases shawls, Luckmidass Khimjee and Co; 2 cases shawls, Chonilall Dowjee.
Stag s—5 bundles sandalwood, Mahomed Hasum; 15 boxes rose oil, Ruzulally Allirza; 6 boxes rose oil, Ludhabhoy Ebrahim; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 19 cwts dryfish and 10 cwts sark, Oosman Joosub.
Naples s—23 cwts D horns, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 6 cases shawls, Roognath Nundlall; 8 bales hides, Canjee Peerbhoy; 18 bales hides, Abdoola Hasum; 100 cwts myrabollams, Joosub Lutiff; 190 bundles sandalwood and 45 cases cuttlefish, Abdoola Meralty; 220 cwts olibanum, Allana Munjee and Co; 58 cases olibanum, Dattoobhoy Doss; 8 cases cigars and 510 packages ginger, James Mackintosh and Co; 12 cases mother of pearls shells and 2 cases Tshell, Hajee Essa.
Malwa s—12 bales hides, Chandmahamed Ally and Co; 14 bales hides and 8 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee; 6 bales hides and skins, P Eduljee.

For Antwerp.

Common Wealth s—15,350 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

For Falmouth.

Haninlall—6,540 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Good Hope s—2,335½ cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Havre.

Centennial—100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.
Rossind Castle—8,400 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Clydesdale—350 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.
William Douglas—500 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.
John Clark—1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Elcano—2,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Malwa s—100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Carrie Clark—3,000 cwts gingellyseed, 6,000 cwts linseed, and 1,450 cwts coffee, Vinay and Co.

For Naples.

Europa s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Parsee s—327 cwt teelseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

For Hongkong.

Gwalior s—10 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 700 baskets onions, Sema Ahmed; 2 boxes silver coins, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co; 2 boxes silver coins, Hajes Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 1 box silver coins, Jewanjee Nowrojee; 10 bales twist, Luda Dewjee; 20 bales twist, Bhowan Ramjee; 15 chests opium, N J Abraham; 40 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 43 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 11 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 6 chests opium, Khetseedass Jockeram; 21 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 25 bales twist, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 11 cases sharkfins and 7 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Johnmahomed; 1 case chundroos and 2 cases peacock feathers, Nuginidass Fuckeerbhoy; 7 chests opium, S N Tulatee; 13 chests opium, S and D B Futtackia; 20 chests opium, Tata and Co; 109½ chests opium, Jairalbhoy Peerbhoy; 5 chests opium, Hurmuntram Hurdewdass; 2 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 9½ chests opium, Sumrocroy Khetseedass; 16 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 15 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed.

For Shanghai.

Gwalior s—118 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 14 chests opium Hurnaron Manockram; 49 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee, and Co; 28 chests opium, Napechund Nowrungroy; 11 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 71 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 14 chests opium, Sumroctruttoy Khetseedass; 30 chest opium, Ramsamul Corsondyal; 43 chests opium Roogonath Jugnath.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON via CANAL.

1777 Malwa (s), Tomlin—Mails, 23rd April.
1473 Naples (s), Eston—The Captain.
1035 Stag (s), Iliff—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

1724 Europa s, Anderson—W and A Graham and Co.
1065 Marcia (s), Hynes—Sir C. Forbes & C.
1358 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1464 Virago (s), Burkett—Killick Nixon & Co.
1022 Zante s, Shilston—W Nicol and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1271 Aldergrove, Fullerton—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1702 Dunnotta Castle, Kidd.
1711 Kheronese, Chapman—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1003 Newark, Boyd—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1418 Oriflamme, Haynes—E Bates & Co.
1490 Prince Frederick, Clague, Wallace & Co.
1224 Pajpoot, Andrew—The Captain.
1152 Tythonus, Cutting—Volkart Brothers.
1788 Thomasina MacLellan, Gibb—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

1126 Rossend Castle (s), Turpin—Geo. Lockhart & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1185 City of Dunedin, Kilgour—W. Nicol & Co.
1287 Centennial, Bearse—Farnham & Co.
1898 Clydesdale, Hatfield—Geo. Lockhart & Co.
1326 Carrie Clark, Stowar—Vinay & Co.
1228 Elcano, Brown—Farnham & Co.
1560 General Damville, Stanton, Killick, Nixon & Co.
1019 John Clark, Pendleton—Farnham & Co.
1499 Stornoway, Storm—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1263 William Douglas, Douglas—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM or CONTINENT.

1180 Allegiance, James—Finlay, Muir & Co.
831 Andes, Cockrell—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1234 Algonquin, Grey—Killick, Nixon & Co.
991 Borrowdale (s), Davies—Wallace & Co.
1686 Dunalistair, Langster—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1186 Hannibal, Brown—Wallace & Co.
1181 Robania (s), Jones—Ralli Brothers.
784 Sestos (s), Tilmouth.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1172 Travancore (s), Barratt—P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1547 Hindostan, Belves.
309 Marie Alfred, Clera.

FOR FALMOUTH.

599 Britomart, Pearce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1232 Brogany, Wood—Ralli Brothers.
699 Zephyrus, Morrell—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

404 Espiegle, Rundle.
202 Raven, Marshall—Hajee Adam Se'ick.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1018 Good Hope (s), Johnson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1267 Menzaleh (s), Parker—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1128 Seringapatam, Garrey—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR CALAIS.

1200 Ardencluthe, Duncan, Finlay Muir & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1015 Parsee s, Sargent, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

1720 Gwalior (s), Babot—P. and O. Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

763 Starr Queen, Mackintosh—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR SHARPNESS.

1039 Khorasan, Connell—Lyon & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

1164 Arvonia, Morgan—Owen & Okell.
1108 Professor Mohn, Lamp—James Mackintosh & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

705 Stainsacre (s), Tyndall—Wallace & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

489 Fluellin, Livingstone—Volkart Brothers.
494 Loochoo, Sember—Knoop & Co.
595 Viola, Roe—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

1225 Commonwealth (s), Smith—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR LEITH.

1361 Castlemaine, Williams—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

110 Mahi, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.

NOT FIXED.

1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1119 Astronomer, Hughes—W. and A. Graham & Co.
781 Adria (s), Breeze.
1666 Cella s, Holmes—Ewart Latham and Co.
1519 Devonshire, Swan—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Thornton—E. Bates & Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
904 Hakon Adelsten (s), Boigh—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1206 Lady Lysgar, Hughes—Owen and Okell.
548 Mula s, Doert.
1159 Marathon, Jones.
998 Peter Denny, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.
1271 St. Olaf (s), Peterson—The Captain.
1212 South Minister, Mcee—The Captain.
1521 Virginia, Schiduzzi (s), nderson—W. Nicol & Co.
422 Zohrab, Bolstroff—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
90 Goolanar, Nacoda.
233 Siracco, McBain.

HIGH COURT.—17th April.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Long Causes.

188-76—Chalk—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C Lawrence and others—Jefferson and Payne.—Issues settled.
229-76—L Fletcher—Nameebai vs Pudma Maloo—Balcrishna and B.
680-76—M H Khan—Eliazer Esoobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjee and Savani.
228-76—Prescot and Winter—A Buchanan and others vs Hajee Abdool Raman Ali-ruckia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
413-74—Tyabjee and Savani—Nujmoodeen Shaik Ally vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.
653-76—Balkrishna and B—Eduljee Cursetjee C vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green).

Short Causes.

319-77—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Nursey Kessowjee vs Shaw Panachund Jadowjee.
327-77—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—L A Wallace and others vs Dayal Goca and another.
328-77—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Soomar Hajee B and another vs Nursee Dharmajee and another.
333-77—Jefferson and Payne—Lukmidass Khimjee and Co vs Dayal Goca and another.
336-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ruttonsey Nursey G vs Dayal Goca and another.
332-77—In person—Cursetbai widow vs Perozshaw Meherjee.
339-77—In person—Khatao Toolseydass and others vs Gopall Soonderjee and another.

Long Causes.

302-76—J C Cama—Heerjivun Mooljee vs Ludha Culliaujee and another—Jefferson and Payne.
467-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Sumsoodeen Cassumjee—N N Kothare.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Short Causes.

124-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Manockjee Petit S and W Co vs Sha Cassidass Rajaram.
575-76—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Molidina vs Salay Mahomed Hajee Molidina.
616-76—Tyabjee and Savani—Hakamchund Joitadass vs Manore Panna and another.
670-76—Crawford and Boevey—Bhoychund Vurdman vs Runchordass Doolubdass.
692-76—Jefferson and Payne—Lalljee Ludha vs Meman Mahomed Hajee Ally—Shamrao Pandoorang.
308-77—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kessowjee Naik vs Meman Mahomed Hajee Ally—Shamrao Pandoorang.
311-77—N N Kothare—Kreakabhai Fayzoolabhai and others vs Kalgude Sobhaya S and another.

The New Long Causes fixed for Monday the 16th will be taken on Tuesday the 17th instant.

New Long Causes.

23-77—N N Kothare—Lalla Ajodhia Pursad and another vs Sutkel Sukoba Mistry and another—Crawford and Boevey.
235-77—J C Cama—Maneckbai and others vs Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntok and others—M M Munshi.
267-77—Hearn and Cleveland—The East India Bank vs Cassumbhai Dhurrumsey and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
268-77—Muljee and Bomanjee—Bhowanidass and another vs Moses Reubin R—Balkrishna and Bhugwandass.
269-77—R Skipsey—Meghjee Dossa vs Kutchra Dossa and another.
273-77—Hearn and Cleveland—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee P and others vs The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co.
274-77—Prescot and Winter—Chimabai vs Yemnabai—Crawford and Boevey.
275-77—R Skipsey—Mowjee, Heerjee vs Malbai and others—H Bicknell.
281-77—Macfarlane and G—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff vs Inderjee Mohunsey—Crawford and Boevey.

Old Long Cause.

236-77—Janardun and G J V Vinay and another vs Luckmidass Vussonjee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
14-77—Lynch and Tobin—Ruttonsey Mooljee and another vs Dayal Ruttonsey and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and Fletcher and S.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 12.

Deane, Surg Major, Bengal M E, on furlough, from Shahpur.

April 13.

Fenton, Lieut, Bombay 18th Regt NI, from leave, from Matheran.

April 14.

Shipley, Major, Bengal 40th Regt, on leave, from Murree.
Birch, Lieut Col, Bengal Dy Commissioner Punjab, on furlough, from Mooltan.
Pogson, Col, Bengal 6th Regt, N I, on furlough, from Saharunpur.
Hallett, Capt, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Pachmari.

April 15.

Newnham, Capt, Bengal 17th Cavalry, on furlough, from Peshawur.
Curtis, Major, Madras 2nd L Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.
Hallett, Capt, Bengal Comst, Dept, on furlough, from Ferozepore.
Hughes, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave from Ahmedabad.

April 16.

Monteith, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Sind Horse, on leave, from Jacobabad.
Gibbs, Lieut, Bombay 33rd Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Lyons, Surg, Bengal A M D, on leave from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—April 15.

Edwards, Capt, Bengal 1-17th Regt, on leave, to England.
Birch, Lieut-Col, Dy Comdt Punjaub, on furlough, to England.
Blanchard, Capt, Bombay 1th Regt, N I, to join to Ahmednuggur.
Thompson, Lieut, Bengal 25th Regt, on leave, to England.
Fife, Lieut, Bengal 9th Lancers, on furlough, to England.
Freeth, Lieut, Bengal R A, on Med Cert, to England.
Russell, Lieut-Col, Bengal 13th Hussars, on furlough, to England.

April 16.

Pogson, Col, Bengal 6th Regt N L I, on furlough, to England.
Horne, Major, Madras 2-16th Regt, on furlough, to England.
Cahusac, Col, Bombay 16th, Regt, on furlough, to England.
Galbraith, Major, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, to England.
Shipley, Major, Bengal 40th Regt, on 1 ave, to England.
Newnham, Capt, Bengal 17th Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Burke, Lieut, Bengal 15th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Kelly, Capt, Bombay P W D, on leave, to England.
Carey, Col, Bengal 8th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.
Francis, Col, Bombay Stag Corps, on furlough, to England.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 11.)

Revenue and General Departments.

Mr T D Moran is appointed temporarily to be a Depy Mag and Depy Collr of the seventh grade, with effect from the 7th Oct last.

In modification of the orders of the 24th ultimo, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 28th idem, Mr C H Swinden, Offg Sub-Depy Collr of the second grade, is posted to Rajmahal.

Baboo Banka Behary Bakshi, Sub-Depy Collr, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to Maldah.

Mr W C Muller, Personal Asst to the Comsr, of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divn, is permitted to take, from the 15th Feb 1877, the furlough for one year granted to him under orders of the 25th Sept 1876.

The Hon V H Schalch, c s i, Member, Board of Revenue, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 14th inst, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, preparatory to retiring from the Service.

Mr F F Handley, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Porree, is transferred to Cuttack.

Baboo Bhoirub Nath Palit is confirmed in the first grade of Sub-Depy Collrs, vice Baboo Soshee Sikhur Dutt.

Moulvi Abdool Wassay Ahmed, who was, under orders of the 15th Dec 1875, appointed to act as a Sub-Depy Collr of the first grade, vice Baboo Soshee Sikhur Dutt, will continue to act as such during the absence, on duty, of Baboo Soorjee Coomar Sen, or until further orders.

Baboo Monomotho Coomar Bose, Offg Sub-Depy Collr, Satkhira, in the 24-Pergunnahs, is confirmed, in the second grade of Sub-Depy Collrs, vice Baboo Bhoirub Nath Palit.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, who was, under orders of the 11th Dec 1876, appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Depy Collr of the second grade, is appointed to act as a Sub-Depy Collr of the first grade during the absence, on duty, of Baboohim Chunder Ghose, or until further orders.

Baboo Gossain Das Dutt, who was, under orders of the 13th ultimo, appointed to act as a Depy Mag and Depy Collr in Hooghly, is posted to Julpigoree.

Baboo Shymadhub Roy, Offg Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Julpigoree, on leave, is posted to Hooghly.

Mr H L Oliphant, Offg Judicial Comsr, Chota Nagpore, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Col J S Davies, retired.

Maj R C Money is promoted to the second grade of Depy Comsrs, vice Mr H L Oliphant, but to continue to act as manager of the Durbhunga estate.

Mr J Ware-Edgar, c s i, Depy Comsr, Darjeeling, is appointed temporarily to be a Depy Comsr of the second grade, vice Maj R C Money.

Mr T Smith, Depy Comsr of the fourth grade, is appointed to be temporarily a Depy Comsr of the third grade, vice Mr J Ware-Edgar. Mr Smith will continue to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Midnapore.

Mr J Anderson, Offg Depy Comsr, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed temporarily to be a Depy Comsr of the fourth grade.

Mr J Pratt, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Mymensingh, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 24th March 1877, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him under orders of the 13th Feby last is cancelled.

Mr F J G Campbell, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of the Sewan division of the Sarun district, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, to have temporary charge of the Gopalgunge division of that district, with effect from the 1st inst.

Moulvi Azhural Huq Depy Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of the Gopalgunge division of the Sarun district, is posted temporarily to Sewan, in that district, with effect from the 1st inst.

Mr E W Molony, Comsr of the Patna Divn, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding fifteen days, from the 29th March 1877, the date on which he reported his return to India from furlough.

Baboo Sree Nath Gupta, Sub-Depy Collr of the second grade at Bongong, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Depy Collr of the first grade at Meherpore, in Nuddea, vice Baboo K etter Gopal Ray.

Baboo Hem Chunder Mittra, Canoongoe of the first grade at Krishnaghur, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Depy Collr of the second grade at Bongong, in Nuddea, vice Baboo Sree Nath Gupta.

Mr W H M Gun, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Balasore, is allowed leave for 10 days, to enable him to attend the High Proficiency Examination in Bengali in July next.

Mr H Savage, Asst Mag and Collr, in charge of the Raneegunge division of the Burdwan district, is vested with the powers of a Collr under Act X of 1870.

Mr H B Lawford is appointed to be Dist and Sessions Judge of Nuddea, but will continue to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr J Monro is appointed to be Dist and Sessions Judge of Jessore, but will continue to act as Inspr-Genl of Police.

Mr W Cornell, Dist and Sessions Judge, Bankoora, is appointed to act in the first grade of Judges, vice Mr L R Tottenham, about to proceed on furlough.

Mr F W V Peterson, who was, under the orders of the 7th April 1876, appointed to be temporarily a Depy Comsr of the third grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Maj R C Money, promoted. Mr Peterson will continue to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Fureedpore.

Mr H J Newbery is appointed to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the first grade, vice Mr Peterson. Mr Newbery will continue to act as Mag and Collr of Chittagong.

Mr A Manson is appointed to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the second grade, vice Mr Newbery. Mr Manson will continue to act as a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the first grade in Purneah.

Mr G Toynbee is appointed to be second Inspr of Registration Offices, vice Mr Manson. Mr Toynbee will continue to act as Mag and Collr of Cuttack.

Mr J R Hand, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two years, under sec 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for 18 days under Sec 10.

Mr A W Scanlan, Offg Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Julpigoree is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Baboo Taran Chunder Sircar, Offg Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Pubna, is transferred to Julpigoree.

Baboo Ishan Chunder Sen, Actg Depy Mag and Depy Collr, is posted to Pubna.

Mr B J H Fasson, now on special duty in Julpigoree, is appointed to be an Asst Settlement Officer to conduct the settlement of the Noabad talooks in Chittagong, vice Mr J C Veasey.

Mr J G Ritchie, Asst Mag and Collr, in charge of the Diamond Harbour division of the district of 24-Pergunnahs, is posted to the Sudder Station of Gya.

Baboo Tarini Churn Mitter, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Howrah, is appointed to have charge of the Diamond Harbour division of the district of 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr A Rattray, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of Howrah.

The Lt-Govr has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble G Parbury of his seat in the Council of the Lt-Govr of Bengal for making laws and regulations.

Mr J H Warender Clark, Asst Supt of Police Noakholy, is transferred to Hoozhly.

This cancels the orders of the 12th ultimo, transferring Mr Clark to Palamow, in Lohardugga.

Mr D Lacey, Dist Supt of Police, who reported his return from furlough on the 14th ultimo, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Lt-Col Charles Tathom Hitchins, Actg Dist Supt of Police, Midnapore, is appointed to be Dist Supt of Police, Hazareebagh, vice Mr W P Davis.

Mr John Briscoe Birch, Asst Supt of Police, Sarun, is appointed to act until further orders as Dist Supt of Police, Midnapore.

The following acting promotions of officers in the Police Dept are made with effect from the date on which Lt-Col Buttanshaw may avail himself of furlough :—

Mr A H Giles, to act in the second grade of Dist Supts, Mr D Lacy, to act in the third grade and Mr A E C Bolt, to act in the fourth grad.

Mr G R K Meares, Asst Supt of Police, Gya, is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Sarun, vice Lt-Col Buttanshaw, proceeding on leave.

Mr B Rattray, Asst Supt of Police, is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Purneah, during the absence, on leave, of Ma W L N Knyvett, or until further orders.

The following gentlemen are appointed to act as Asst Supts of Police until further orders :—

Mr W D Abercrombie, and Mr G Rivett-Carnac.

The Rev A Rust is appointed to be River Chaplain, with effect from the 23rd ultimo, the date on which he took charge of the Floating Church.

Mr A Anderson, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Futtehgurh, is allowed furlough for one year, under Sec 12, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, together with the necessary subsidiary leave.

In modification of the orders of the 22nd ultimo, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 28th item, Mr. H Osborne, Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Shahabad, is appointed to officiate as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Futtehgurh during the absence, on furlough, of Mr A Anderson, or until further orders.

Mr J L Harrison is appointed to be Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Tehta, but to continue to officiate as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Gya.

Mr C A C Gennoe, Offg Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Julpigoree, on leave, is appointed to be temporarily an Asst Opium Agent, Benares, vice Mr E F J Porcelli, on leave.

Mr C Fenton officiated as an Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency from the 1st to the 5th Dec 1876, both days inclusive.

Surgn C W Owen is appointed to do duty in the Presidency Genl Hospital as a temporary arrangement.

Mr H C Wright, Actg Manager of the Bankoora Indigo Concern, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Bankoora.

Third Grade Asst Surgn Mutty Lall Mookerjee is appointed temporarily to the dispensary at Chittagong during the absence, on duty, of Asst Surgn Unnoda Churn Kastogree at the North Suburban Hospital.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 10.)

Public Department.

Surgn Maj William Henry Rean, m d, to officiate as Physician, Genl Hospital, and Principal and Professor of Medicine in the Medl College, during the absence of Surgn Maj M C Furnell, f r c s, on leave or until further orders.

Surgn James Joseph Louis Ratton m d, and m c, Actg Zillah Surgn, Salem, to act as Surgn of the Genl Hospital and Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Medical College, during the absence of Surgn Maj R W Cockerill on leave or until further orders.

Surgn Daniel Henry Cullimore, f r c s i, to officiate as Zillah Surgn, Salem, during the absence of Surgn Maj R E Fearse on leave or until further orders.

Mr S Jesudasen Pillai to be Asst to the Health Officer, Madras, as a temporary arrangement.

The services of Surgn Maj J E Dickenson are replaced at his own request, at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

Judicial Department.

Under Sec 9 of the Presidency Mags' Act 1877, the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Maj T Weldon, a Presidency Mag to be Chief Mag for the Town of Madras.

D Brahmanandam, Depy Tahsildar and 2nd Class Sub Mag of Nusvid, in the Dist of Kistna, to be Sub Registrar of Nusvid.

Srinivasa Row, 2nd Class Mag of Poonamallee, in the Dist of Chingleput, to be Sub Registrar of Poonamallee.

S Narasimhooloo Naidoo, Additional Subordinate Judge of Madura, resumed charge of the office on the 4th inst.

Educational Department.

Mr Sadhu Seshayya, b a, Asst Professor, Presidency College, to act as Head Master of the Provincial School of Calicut until further orders.

Mr H Fortey, b a, Inspr of Schools 2nd Class, to act as Inspr of Schools, 1st class, during the absence of Mr Fowler, and to remain in charge of the 2nd Divn.

Mr W R Kershaw, b a, Inspr of Schools, 3rd class, to act as Inspr of Schools, 2nd class, during the absence of Mr Fowler, and to revert to the charge of the 1st Divn.

Mr George Bickle, Principal of the Govt Normal School, Madras, to act as Inspr of Schools, 3rd class, and to have charge of the 5th Divn during the absence of Mr Marden.

Mr James Bradshaw, First Asst Master, Civil Engrg College, to act as Inspr of Schools, 3rd class, and to have charge of the 4th Divn.

Mr G Duncan, Head Master of the Practising Schools of the Govt Normal School, Madras, to act as Inspr of Schools, 4th class and to have charge of the 3rd Divn during the absence of Mr Fowler.

Mr W Morgan, Head Master of the Normal School, Vizagapatam, to act as Principal of the Govt Normal School, Madras.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rev J P Lang, Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Madras, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year, under Sec 6 (a), Surplement E to the Civil Leave Code.

Mr L C Probyn, Accountant-Genl, Madras, to be a Trustee of St George's Cathedral, vice Mr H E Sullivan.

Revenue Department.

Mr J G Horsfall, Actg Collr and Mag of South Arcot, privilege leave for one month and ten days, on medical certificate, under Sec 22 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Joseph Charles Hughesdon to act as Collr and Mag of South Arcot during the absence of Mr Horsfall on leave or until further orders.

C Balaji Rau, b a, Uncovenanted Asst, Settlement Dept, to be a Temporary Depy Collr and Mag on special duty in Nellore until further orders.

The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Mr R J Melville, Collr and Mag of Vizagapatam, at page 29 of the Gazette of the 16th Jan 1877, is cancelled.

Mr J Hunter-Blair, Collr of sea Customs and of Madras, delivered over charge of the office to Mr R J Melville on the 31st March 1877.

On the recommendation of the Sanitary Coms for Madras, the following Officers are rosted as a temporary measure for Sanitary Inspection duty in the distressed Dists :—

Surgns B H Williams, A N Rogers-Harrison, F H Pedroza, J C Lawrenson, A J Sturmer, C J McNally, Gray, Bl Medl Dept, McDonald, Bl Medl Dept and J Lancas er.

Public Works Department.

Col E A Foord, R E assumed charge of the office of Chief Engr and Secy to Govt, P W Dept from Lt-Col J Mulins, R E, on the fore-noon of the 7th Feb 1877.

Adverting to the Notification published in Part I, at page 193, of the "Fort St George Gazette" of the 20th March 1877, Mr F Brooks, Ex Eng 3rd grade, was relieved of his duties in the Kistna Dist on the forenoon of the 27th March and left for Nellore on the 28th March 1877.

Military Department.

The services of Surgn-Maj W H Rean, m d, and Surgn D H Cullimore, f r c s i, of the Indian Medl Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public D pt.

The following promotions are made in the Commissariat Dept :—

Sub-Conductor M Phillips to be Conductor, and Staff Serjt W Collins to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 1st April 1877, vice Conductor Smith, pensioned.

No 7 Bty, 8th Bde, R A is struck off the strength of the Madras Estb from the 19th March 1877, the date of its embarkation at Rangoon.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from Europe :—

Surgn-Maj J S Ridings, m d, Indian Medl Dept, 41st Regt N I, arrived at Bombay on the 22nd March 1877.

Maj J G Bell, S C, Depy Comsr Hydrabad Assigned Dists, arrived at Bombay on the 29th March 1877.

Maj-Genl W G Owen, of the Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

Col W Crewe, S C, is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe.

Surgn-Maj W Doyle, m d, f r c s i, Indian Medl Dept, Civil Surgn, Cochin, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year and eleven days, and on medical certificate for eleven months and nineteen days, under the Regulations of 1868 with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Bombay.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—

Madras Staff Corps.

Capt Francis Henry Vanderzee, having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj from the 7th April 1877.

With reference to G O issued by the Govt of Bombay, No 233, dated 26th March 1877, permitting Capt M M Bowie, S C, Depy Comsr, 4th class, Central Provinces, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that officer is granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Bombay.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Capt T H B Young, S C, arrived at Madras on the 3rd April 1877.

Capt W J Pickance, S C, Asst Supt of Police, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year, three months, and nine days, and on medical certificate for eight months and twenty-one days, under the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Madras or Bombay.

Col R Benson, S C, Asst Comsy-Genl, 1st Class, is granted leave on sick certificate to the Neilgherries and the Eastern Coast, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 5th April 1877, or date of departure, to the 30th Sept 1877.

The undermentioned Officers has reported his return from Europe :—

Capt J T Cummins, S C, Adjutant, 4th Lt Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent, arrived at Bombay on the 31st March 1877.

Capt M Stevenson, S C, Wing Officer, 20th Regt N I, is permitted to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, under Rules IX of the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

The service of the undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Medl Estabt are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C :—

Surgn W E Griffiths, Surgn G Bomford and Surgn P de Haga Haig.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of the Public Department, for inspection duty under the Sanitary Commissioner :—

Surgns C J MacNally, m d, 3rd Regt N I, J C Lawrenson, 21st Regt N I, A N Rogers-Harrison, 25th Regt N I, J Lancaster, attached Head quarters, 21st Regt N I, A J Sturmer, Presidency Division.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Department :—

Officiating Sub-Conductor Mathew Crimmins, to be Sub-Conductor, from the 16th October 1876, vice Cooke, promoted.

Officiating Sub-Conductor George Dempster, to be Sub-Conductor, from the 19th October 1876, vice McMillan, remanded.

The services of Surgeon-Major J E Dickenson, Indian Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major R C Budd, Staff Corps, in charge of Pensioners, &c, Trichinopoly, is appointed to the charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates at Madras, vice Captain P L Codd, deceased.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Indian Medical Department.

To be Surgeons-Major, having completed 12 year's service.

Surgeons—Alexander Porter, m d, f r c s i, m r i a; Samuel Bradshaw Hunt; William Smyth Fox; David John McCarthy m d, m c, f r c s i; from the 31st March 1877.

The following promotion is made in the Medl Dept :—

Passed Hospital Apprentice Joseph John Brodie, to be 2nd class Asst Apothecary, from the 1st April 1877, vice Asst Apothecary Conquest, deceased.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, April 14.)

General Department.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Maj J Liston, Offg Depy Comsr, Lalitpur, the usual preparatory leave to enable him to appear before the Medl Board at Bombay, with effect from the 7th April 1877.

Mr F S Growse, Joint Mag 1st grade, Muttra, seven months' furlough with effect from the 10th April 1877, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr E S Robertson, Mag and Collr, Azamgarh, the usual subsidiary leave preparatory to retirement from the service, with effect from the 26th March 1877.

In modification of Notification No 1298, dated 26th March, the leave granted to Capt F M Newbery will have effect from the 11th April, or any subsequent date.

Mr J C Robertson, Offg Comsr of Excise and Stamps, and Inspr Genl of Registration, N W P, to be also Offg Comsr of Excise and Stamps and Inspr Genl of Registration for Oudh.

In continuation of Notification No 2048A, dated 22nd Nov 1876, C I J Davidson to officiate as Comsr, Jhansi Division, from 15th March 1877.

Mr D M Smeaton, Offg Settl ment Officer, 3rd grade to be a Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 20th Feb 1877.

Mr R S Whiteway, Asst Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, to be an Asst Settlement Officer, 1st grade, with effect from the 1st April 1877.

Mr A R S Pollock reverted to his substantive appointment as Comsr, Jhansi Division, and held charge of that office from the afternoon of the 13th to the afternoon of the 14th March 1877.

Mr H P Mulock, Asst Mag and Collr, from Bijnor to Hamirpur.

The notification of this Dept No 440A, dated 29th March 1877, transferring Mr F L Petre, Asst Mag and Collr, from Bijnor to Hamirpur is hereby cancelled.

Police Department.

Mr E A Wallace, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Muttra, until further orders.

H H the Lt Govr N W P and Chief Comsr of Oudh has been pleased to direct the following reversions :—

Mr G C Smyth, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Moradabad, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, and to be posted to Bareilly.

H H the Lt Govr, N W P, and Chief Comsr of Oudh, has been pleased to direct the following transfers :—

Maj C H Cantor, Dist Supt of Police, from Agra to Moradabad.

Local Lt T J Ryves, Dist Supt of Police, from Muttra to Agra

The provisions of Sec 34 of Act V of 1861 (an Act for the regulation of Police.) are hereby extended to the town of Hasanpur, in the Moradabad Dist and the Mag is required to give local notice by proclamation of this extension and of the provisions of the law.

Revenue Department.

Madho Parshad, Tahsildar of Panwari, in the Hamirpur Dist, to officiate as a Depy Collr and to be posted to Shahjahanpur, vice Gobardhan Parshad, deceased.

Maulvi Nasir-ud-din Khan, Tahsildar of Machlishahr, in the Jaunpur district, to be an Ex Depy Collr as a temporarily measure, and to be posted to Mainpuri.

In supersession of Notification No 332A, dated 8th March 1877, Munshi Ganga Parshad, Depy Collr, from Jaunpur to Muzaffarnagar.

Muhammad Ali Jan Depy Collr, from Cawnpore to Jaunpur.

Fazal Ahmad, Offg Depy Collr, from Muzaffarnagar to Cawnpore, to officiate for Raja Jai Kishan Das, Bahadur, C.S.I., on leave.

Mr M S Howell, Asst Collr, 1st class, of the Bulandshahr Dist, to be invested with the powers described in Sec 100, Act XVIII of 1873.

Under section 23, Act XVIII of 1873, Mr A E C Casey, Asst Collr Ghazipur, with power to remit or suspend rent in certain villages of pargana Karenda, in the Ghazipur district, the crops of which were damaged by hail on the 22nd Feb last.

Medical Department.

Surgn Maj R T Lyons to the charge of the civil medical duties of the station of Roorkee, from 30th March 1877, vice Surgn Maj A Eteson.

Judicial (Criminal) Department.

Mr W J Greenwood, Ex Asst Comsr, Lalitpur, to be a Mag of the 1st class under section 37 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Public Works Department.

Special leave for six months on urgent private affairs is granted to Mr W A Francken, Dy Supt, Roorkee Workshops with effect from the 1st May, 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself.

Irrigation Branch.

Mr W Thatcher, Ex Engr, 4th grade, received charge of the Shikohabad Distributary Divn in addition to his own duties, from Capt J L MacPherson, R E, on the afternoon of the 12th March, 1877.

With reference to Notification No C99E, dated 12th Feb last, Mr A W Brind, Ex Engr, received charge of the Bulandshahr Divn, Ganges Canal, from Mr A H Barron, on the afternoon of the 13th March 1877.

Sultan Khan, Depy Mag 1st grade, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, returned from the six months' furlough granted him in Notification No C441E, dated 29th Aug last, and resumed charge of his duties in the Meerut Div, Ganges Canal, on the forenoon of the 8th March, 1877.

Mr J L Tickell, Ex Engr. 4th grade, (temporary rank), attached to the Agra Canal, is granted eighteen months furlough, under sec 7 and 17 of the Civil Leave Code third edition.

Mr Tickell is also granted the usual subsidiary leave.

With reference to Notification No C50E dated 19th Jan, 1877, Mr W P Richards, temporary Ex Engr, availed himself on the afternoon of the 22nd March last, of the subsidiary leave, preparatory to furlough, therein granted.

MESSRS. WALTON AND LYSNAR,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

DUFF—April 12th, at 9, Council House Street, Mrs. W. Pirie Duff, of a daughter.
PLOWDEN—7th instant, at Peshawur, the wife of Captain, Trevor Chichele Plowden, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.
PRICE—April 3rd, at Chikmagalur, Province of Mysore, the wife of Captain R Lock Price, Bo S. C., Mysore Revenue Survey, of a daughter.
PALMER—April 4th, at Calcutta, the wife of Charles Palmer, of a son.
SAMUELL—April 4th, at Rangoon, the wife of Mr. Jno. Samuell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

REYNOLDS—JENKINS—April 10th, at Christ, Church, Bareilly, by the Rev. G. Davey Symonds, Joseph Reynolds, to Alice Agusta Jenkins, only daughter of William Jenkins of Chundausi.

DEATHS.

BION—April 9th, at Dacca, Marguerite Emily, the dearly beloved child of Revd, and Mrs. R Bion, aged 4 years, 2 months, and 21 days.
WRIGHT—April 10th, at Mongbyr, Everard Aynsley Hutteman, infant son of Edmund Alexander Wright, aged 7 months and 10 days.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1877.

Bombay is already beginning to experience some of the inconveniences of the state of war-like tension in which the whole civilized world is now held. We live literally in a time when no Government can foretell what a day may bring forth, and when the signal may be given at any moment for a conflagration which will light up the whole of Europe and Asia and will hardly be extinguished before the majority of this generation are in their graves. Let no man flatter himself that the war between Russia and Turkey can be localized, or that the powerful and prosperous Empire of England can remain at peace while less favoured and more headstrong States exhaust their resources in a ruinous strife. The interests of the British Empire are too multifarious and extend over too wide an area not to be affected by any disturbance of the existing order of things throughout the world; and it were useless to pretend that they are not especially concerned in the issue of a war between Russia and Turkey. The real significance of the Eastern Question is, in fact, that it must bring into close conflict the two rival Powers which have openly or secretly been contending with one another for the last fifty years for the dominion of Asia. The conflict may not arise for some time yet in Europe, though Russia has matured her plans so carefully that we shall not be surprised if she speedily overcomes the resistance of Turkey and forces the British Ministry to make up its mind sooner than it would wish to do whether it will fight for Constantinople or not. But throughout Asia the effect of a Russian declaration of war will be immediately felt. There can now be no doubt that Russia has sowed all Central Asia with her intrigues up to the very frontier of British India, and we take it as inevitable that, in self-defence, the Government of India will be compelled before another month goes by to send expeditions to Jellalabad and to the northern shore of the Persian Gulf. Persians and Afghans, without having any clear notion whither they are being driven, evidently hail the outbreak of war in Europe as a signal for the letting loose of those turbulent passions which the overawing influence of England has so long kept in check; and inspired by the hope of acquiring booty and perhaps extension of territory, they will launch their strength in adventurous enterprises which must be checked at the outset or they will stimulate the popular longing for the return of a reign of lawlessness throughout the East. We believe that the Government of India has quietly completed its military preparations for asserting its authority on the North-West Frontier; but we are not sure that it has yet realized the possibility of its interference being required in the Persian Gulf. Yet it must prevent the Persians from gratifying the natural desire to acquire Bagdad, the possession of which city would give the Sheeas free access to the holy place of Kerbela; or it will have all the tribes round the coasts of the Gulf up in arms. It seems, however, to have been only anxious for sometime past to drain its Treasury in Bombay of silver which has been sent up to Umballa, and while this movement of specie—we believe the total amount drawn from Bombay is 45 lakhs of rupees—points to the probability of an early movement in advance in that quarter, we fail to see the wisdom of exhausting the Treasury of Bombay when a Persian expedition is on the cards. The result, however, is that money has become very tight in Bombay, the State Bank being of course unwilling to make advances when it may be called upon suddenly to pay the whole amount of the small Government balance now remaining in its hands; and, in sympathy with this demand for money and with the tendency of silver at home to become more valuable as the requirements of States having large armies in the field which must be paid in cash increase, the rate of exchange has gone up and is likely to continue rising. This is a pleasant change for the Anglo-Indian official who wishes to remit money home; but it is a serious drawback to the development of the export trade; and merchants who are still left in the dark as to the financial intentions of the Government, and who do not know yet whether a loan is to be raised in England or in India, must bless daily the name of Sir John Strachey for reducing the Cash Balances of the Government to the lowest limit, and prolonging a state of uncertainty which is more injurious to trade than an actual war would be. Indeed, it is doubtful if war, so long as it is confined to Russia and Turkey, will do much harm to Bombay. It will reduce the price of cotton, because the waste of resources caused by war must spoil the Russian and Turkish markets for cotton goods by diminishing the purchasing power of the hostile nations; but it will, on the other hand, create a lively demand for Indian wheat, seeds, hides, and other articles which enter into competition with Russian products, since, although Russia will still have a land route open for trade, the carriage of her merchandize across the Continent will enhance its price so greatly as to give India a great advantage in the competition. If, however, the war extends, as it must do, to Asia, a new and troubled scene will be opened for Indian taxpayers who will necessarily be subjected to exactions of which this generation can at present form no conception.

One of the problems of Indian political life has always been how to increase the prosperity of the country and at the same time increase the military efficiency of its rulers. Therefore, in constructing lines of railroad the necessity of making them efficient for military as well as for commercial purposes has never been lost sight of, although there have been instances—breaks of gauge, for instance—in which, if it was not forgotten, serious mistakes at all events were made. Two or three years ago it occurred to Sir Charles Reid, when commanding in the Punjab, that the rolling-stock on Indian lines might be greatly improved for military purposes, and he made a number of experiments with the view of seeing whether he could not make alterations on the rolling stock whereby large numbers of troops could be rapidly placed in a train and as rapidly disembarked at their destination. He found that siding-loading waggons were unsuitable for his purpose, and that with waggons opening at the ends he could load a battery of artillery—men, guns, and horses—in two or three minutes. When the Prince of Wales was in Lahore, Sir Charles made one of his interesting experiments. A train composed of end-loading waggons was prepared. Each waggon opened into the other, and was connected with a light but strong wooden gangway, which could be folded up when the train was in motion and it was desired to isolate each waggon. To the waggons at each end of the train a ramp was fixed. So many troopers were detached to look after each horse, and so many men to each gun. The horses were led up the ramps and led along inside the train, and over the gangways, until each waggon was filled. The guns were hauled up the ramps and securely fixed on open waggons. Then, when everything was secure, the men jumped into their carriages, and the train moved off. The whole operation took less time than it did to write these lines. At Umritsur, the train was unloaded with equal rapidity. If we are not mistaken, the battery was unloaded, and firing at an imaginary enemy, in less than fifteen minutes from the arrival of the train. No one could fail to see the value of such operations, which in an emergency would enable a commander to place artillery and cavalry at any given spot on a railway in much less time than was possible when our military officials were contented with the long and laborious operation of filling a train supplied only with ordinary side-opening waggons, and capable of being loaded only at stations provided with suitable platforms. Sir Charles Reid called the attention of the Government of India to his experiments and their vast importance, and as he was of opinion that every waggon in the country should be converted into an end-loading waggon, and this was a task not only of great magnitude but one which would involve the expenditure of a tremendous amount of money, it resolved not to be precipitate in its actions but to call for the opinion of a number of other gentlemen besides Sir Charles Reid. Accordingly in January last year, a conference of railway and military officials was held at Agra. Experiments in loading and unloading troops were made both on the narrow and broad gauge lines, and the evidence of practical men from railway departments throughout India was taken. This Railway Transport Committee have now published their report, and the Government of India has come to the only reasonable resolution which could have been recorded on a subject of so much difficulty and involving so many conflicting interests. While recognising the advantages that would follow, from a military point of view, from the general adoption of the end-loading system—advantages which may be briefly described as, loading or disembarking on the open line instead of necessarily from a station platform, saving in time for all arms except infantry and commissariat, and economy of space when loading guns—it had nevertheless to give serious consideration to the fact that all the stations and stock throughout India have been made to suit side loading, and that the system of endloading, if generally adopted and therefore applied to covered stock, would be commercially injurious. In the opinion of Government therefore "it is evident that any general alteration "is now out of the question except at an expense "far beyond the necessities of the case." This disposes of the military part of the question, and we are glad that Government has not been carried away by sympathy with the military enthusiasts who imagined that railways in India ought to exist for nothing but military schemes. We pointed out long ago that carrying out Sir Charles Reid's idea, excellent though it was, would injure the rolling stock for commercial purposes on all the railways in India, and that, moreover, the expense of revolutionising the character of this rolling-stock would be too great for the country to bear at present. Our opinion was then, as it is now, that each Railway should be compelled to keep a few end-loading waggons, and that these should always be available for military purposes. We would not have these waggons thrown out of employment for commercial purposes, but we would have them always available for military use, some distinguishing mark being put upon them to indicate the work for which they must always be kept prepared. A modification of Sir Charles Reid's scheme would secure all the political advantages he considers to be necessary, while carrying them out in their entirety would simply be doing perpetual mischief in exchange for benefits that might never be required.

Although the Government of India has declined to entertain Sir Charles Reid's proposals to have every waggon on Indian railways converted into an end-loading vehicle, it has clearly seen the necessity of doing something towards increasing the military efficiency of Indian railway rolling stock, while at the same time doing nothing to interfere with its commercial usefulness. On the Continent, and more especially in Germany we believe, the authorities have studied the subject of the transport of troops by rail, and brought the system of doing so expeditiously and economically to a high degree of perfection, just as they have (*vide* our criticisms a few weeks ago on Major Le Messurier's report on the Brussels Exhibition) raised the study of the management of field hospitals and of active medical service generally to something of the nature of a science. The Government of India has determined to make the rolling stock on the Indian railways as uniform as possible for military purposes—that is, chiefly for the carriage of horses and the transport of sick. Five per cent. of the third class passenger carriage stock are to be made available for sick transport. The present interior fittings are to be removed, and standards of wood or iron, sling ropes, spring hooks in the ceiling, and springs on the floor for stretchers and doolies, substituted. End doors, and side openings for the conveyance into the carriage of stretchers from a side platform, are also to be provided for in these carriages, which are not to be taken off ordinary commercial work, but are to be marked with a red cross so that they may be easily distinguished when wanted. It is calculated that the G. I. P. Railway will have about 20 of these red-cross carriages, the East Indian 20, the Sind and Punjab 10, the Madras 10, the Oudh 10, and the Baroda 6. The alterations upon waggon stock are to be much more comprehensive. It has been found that delays in traffic have arisen from a paucity of stock and from the different types of waggons being so numerous that sufficient of one class cannot always be collected to meet a special want. The Government of India thinks that these difficulties can best be avoided, "while securing great "commercial and economic advantages," by reducing the stock to three types—as follow—ballast waggons with falling ends and sides; open high-sided waggons with end and side openings; covered goods waggons with means of ventilation. The existing ballast waggons are to be made available for military purposes by having their sides and ends made to let down. It will cost at least Rs. 35 to alter each ballast waggon in this way, but supposing the average expenditure to be Rs. 50 one each waggon, this would involve a total outlay of Rs. 2,25,000, or about Rs. 23,000 for ten years. The covered goods waggons (which form the bulk of the Indian stock) are as a class unsuitable for the carriage of large horses and cattle, and it is therefore considered important that they should be altered so as to have a sufficient height of door and roof to accommodate such horses, and also a sufficient width of door to admit doolies in cases of emergency. On Indian railways there are 11,193 covered goods waggons, and assuming that two-thirds of these required alteration, and that the modification of each waggon would cost Rs. 200, the total outlay would be 15 lakhs, giving a yearly average expenditure for ten years of 1½ lakhs. Before the complete adaptation of our Indian railway rolling stock to purposes which shall be as useful for commerce as for military requirements is carried out, the cost will probably not have been less than a quarter of a million. Expensive as this appears to be, it must be remembered that the English Government of India is simply a military despotism, and that if we want to hold the country we must trust neither to native civilisation nor gratitude but to the efficiency of our army. And if a quarter of a million is considered necessary to make our troops as perfect as they can be in moving rapidly from one part of the country to another, and this celerity is necessary to our keeping a hold upon our Empire in the East, few Englishmen will consider the cost too high. The Director of State Railways has been directed to arrange for the necessary alterations of rolling stock on State lines generally to meet the necessities of military transport, and Major LeMessurier has been deputed to visit the head quarters of all Guaranteed Railways and confer with the Managements and Government Consulting Engineers relative to the alterations it is desirable to make in the rolling stock of the several lines.

HINDUSTANI EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the remarks of your correspondent "R. M." in to-day's issue, I have to say that undoubtedly the second moonshee is a man of sense and education, and his books are an indubitable proof that he possesses powers of intellect. But there is no one, however mean, who may not improve his condition by the acquisition of knowledge; and there is none, however eminent, who, by increasing his intellectual wealth, may not become still more so. The names mentioned in my letter are, I think, qualified to pass through life with honour and profit to themselves, and to the community at large. The last named moonshee is the Secretary to the *Mujlis Akhunssafa*. I hope I shall have no occasion to trouble you on the subject—Yours, &c.

MUHAMMAD ALI PUNDAY.

Bombay, 16th April.

THE LIST OF QUALIFIED JURORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Clerk of the Crown has just published in the local *Government Gazette* a list of persons qualified to serve as jurors in Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay. The list, as usual, is divided into two parts—common jurors and special jurors. Now, I want to know the principle which guides the Clerk of the Crown in classifying people into these two grades of respectability. I see the names of Mr. W. J. Farrow, Mr. C. B. Braham, Mr. J. Hector and Mr. J Latimer in the list of common jurors, while a clerk in the service of Messrs. Wallace and Co., to wit a Mr. Dinanath Raghunath, is in the list of special jurors. I wonder how Mr. Dinanath got into the exalted list? Perhaps because of the designation which follows Mr. Dinanath's name. His occupation is mentioned as "member of the Town Council." Now, it happens that this pushing young son of the philanthropist, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, is not even a member of the Corporation, but only a clerk to Messrs. Wallace and Co., or to their broker, Mr. Khote. I hope the Clerk of the Crown will enquire into the matter and ask his informant how he came to dub Mr. Dinanath a member of the Town Council. There are many other vagaries and mistakes, misstatements and misplacements in the list, but I have neither the time nor the inclination to expose them all. I am sure the public will see from the above how much care is bestowed by the responsible officers in the preparation of the list of

JURORS.

April 13.

THE PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As to Mr. de Brito's query for facts, I would only refer to the time of the late Visconde d'Ourem, in which a regiment went to set fire to the island of Divar, to the time of the late C. de Forres Novas, in which the rights and privileges of the people were crushed by bayonets, to the late two insurrections of V lvoy and Marcella, to the high-handed robberies and banditti wars against the public coffers at Mapuça, and private houses and individuals at Loutolim, &c., and to the official extortions at Pragranam Nagaravely. Under these circumstances I think I have shown the necessity and opportunity for the transference of these possessions to the British Crown.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, 16th April.

VOX POPULI.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The assertion of "Vox Populi" that "if a *plebiscit* were taken in the Portuguese possessions in India there would not be a single soul who would not vote for the immediate delivery of those possessions to the British Government, for which the people seem to be longing as for the day of their redemption," is simply ridiculous.

I fear that, notwithstanding the undeniable services rendered by the English to India, and the invaluable and indisputable benefits accruing from their rule to the natives of this country, if a *plebiscite* were taken in the British Empire as well as in Portuguese India, the sympathies of the Goanese towards their Government would be stronger and more faithful than those of the natives towards their English rulers. I refrain from any further remark on this point, as a discussion of it may be unpleasant, and as I may, though unwittingly, hurt the susceptibilities of some of your readers. As, however, you have given insertion to the letter by "Vox Populi," I would refer him to your able editorial of Saturday last, in which you descant on the antipathies of the native element towards the British Empire in India, England, to use your own words, having "begun to feel that she has nursed the pinion which impels the steel."

Bombay, 16th April.

FAIR PLAY.

WASTE OF LABOUR AND MATERIAL IN INDIAN JAILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have often had an opportunity of reading and considering jail reports and have wondered why it is that almost all jails in the Bombay Presidency fail to realize any considerable profits on their gardens and factories.

I have lately had an opportunity of obtaining very accurate information on this subject, and if things are as I have been informed, and from what I have seen, there seems no reason to doubt it, it is a wonder that things are not still worse than they are. The sole cause seems to be the low salary that is allowed to European subordinates, who hold the posts of European warders and chief warders—*i. e.* Rs 100 and Rs. 75 respectively.

For these sums trained Europeans cannot be found, and if any were found to offer their services, they would be dear, even at these low figures, and that for the obvious reasons, that they are totally unacquainted with the language and habits of the natives, from whom alone they have to exact work in such places as the Yerrowda Central Jail.

I learn for a fact that articles ordered by the people round Poona are frequently returned to the jail, as inferior and higher in price, than articles of the same class in the bazaar.

Many will say "how is it possible that jail-made articles cannot realize a price equal to the bazaar rates, when the jail has not only the benefit of European supervision but labour free?" As I said before, the cause is the ignorance, and, I might say, the carelessness, of those whose duty it is to look after the work. There seems to be a happy-go-lucky-sort of style, in which everything is done; in fact, if the European warder is present to go round with his superior jail officers in the morning, he thinks he has done enough, and leaves all to the supervision of prisoners, who naturally can take no interest in the progress of the work. This has been exemplified some few days ago by the jailor who is a man of some experience, collecting the refuse of the cane work done during the previous two or three days, and finding good material sufficient to manufacture articles to the value of about twelve rupees or more; but then, these articles were manufactured under the jailor's eye.

I think the Inspector General of Prisons would do well to note such things, with a view of saving the public money.

NEPTUNE.

MR. EDGINTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Surely you must have been misinformed regarding the presentation of a diamond ring with an effective address to Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police. The European members have not presented their deserving Deputy with anything. Mr. Edginton has been twenty-seven years in the Bombay police and for the last eleven years has held the ranks of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade and Convicts. All these positions he held with credit, and has well been pointed out by Sir Frank Souter as an example for his subordinates. I have known Mr. Edginton for thirteen years and can say without exaggeration that the amount of work he can put up with is wonderful. During the riots Mr. Edginton was to be seen night and day on horseback from one end of the town to the other giving his orders. He is well known by the natives of this town, and it was a pleasure to see them make room for the *Adjutant Sahib* and salaam him on every side. He may truly be called the model of self-help. From inspector of police, step by step he worked his way up. There was no influence for him. It was only his undaunted courage and his knowledge of the native languages that helped him. He distinguished himself several times in the detection of crime, and now after twenty-seven years' exemplary service he leaves on account of ill-health.—Yours, &c.

A SURGEON.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, 9th April.

The uncovenanted section of the Nagpore community have at last formed a badminton club, and will, it is supposed, commence to play some day during this week, on the lawn at present played upon by the Station Club, as it is called. A change of secretaries took place in the Civil Secretariat on the 1st instant, Mr. J. W. Neill, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, having made over charge of his office to Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Inspector General of Police and Prisons. Colonel E M. Playfair has relieved Mr. Chisholm of his duties and the selection seems to be thought a good one. Mr. J. W. Neill is officiating Commissioner of the Nagpore Division *pro tem*, vice Colonel C. B. Lucie Smith, on furlough to Europe. Mr. Neill was to have left for England himself, but owing to promotion to a higher grade in the Commission he has put off his trip. The higher rungs of the Civil Service ladder, in the Central Provinces Commission, are fast becoming vacant, and it was so far asserted the other day that Mr. J. H. Morris, the Chief Commissioner, has obtained a seat in Council, and that he is to be succeeded in the Central Provinces by Mr. Ricketts from the Punjab. This, however, may be merely bazaar gup, but bazaar gup very often turns out to be true

Mr. MacGowan, Chief Inspector of Post Offices in the Central Provinces and Berars, is, I am informed, going away and a Mr. Williams will relieve him.

The Nagpore Volunteers went through their annual inspection by the officer commanding the station, the last week in last month, and passed satisfactorily—I am told—a result very creditable to Col. Wakefield, the Commandant of the Volunteer Corps.

The Nagpore railway goodsyard is a perfect sea of grain bags, and merchants are on the tiptoe of impatience to get their goods away, but the railway authorities do not seem to be equal to the influx of traffic for transport.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR FEELING IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, 16TH APRIL.

Latest advices to hand state that an intense war feeling prevails at St. Petersburg, and that His Imperial Majesty the Czar is going to Kischeneff.

VALENTINE BAKER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15TH APRIL.

Valentine Baker has been attached to the staff of Abdul Kerim Pasha, the Generalissimo of the Turkish Army.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, 15TH APRIL.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa left to-day, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c.

PORTSMOUTH, 14TH APRIL.

The Indian troopship Jumna arrived to-day from Bombay.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 15TH APRIL.

The Bombay mails of the 26th ultimo, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 15TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Fair Dhollera	5
Exchange on India	1s. 8⅞d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½
4½ per cent. do.	84½
5½ per cent. do.	88¾
Oriental Bank Shares	£45
Chartered do do.	£21
Do. Mercantile do.	£28
Hongkong and Shanghai	£34
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£87,900,000.
,, Notes in Circulation	£101,400,000.
3 per cent. Consols for account	95½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	105¾

Arrival.—South Tyne.

LINE REPORTS.—16TH APRIL.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE 16TH APRIL, 12-20 P. M.

French Mail Steamer M-inam from Calcutta arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, 16TH APRIL, 10-20 P. M.

H. M. S. Tamar, from Aden, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9¼d.	per Rupe.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 9 11-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 9 11-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 9¾d.	,,
Sovereigns	Rs. 11-8 each.	

H. M.'s GUN BOAT TEAZER, 464 tons, Captain Wodehouse, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Kurrachee (April 11th).

A SALUTE of thirteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery yesterday evening on the departure by the mail steamer of Sir Henry Daly, Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

LETTERS from Peshawur confirm the report of the murder of a native police officer by the hillmen near Fort Abazai. Mr. Cunningham, the Assistant Commissioner, was also attacked, and had a narrow escape.

COLONEL H. BROWNE, Commissioner of Pegu, arrived at Rangoon per S. S. Malda on Friday, the 30th March. Colonel Duff goes to Moulmein as Deputy Commissioner, while Major Spearman comes over as Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon to relieve Captain Poole, who proceeds on leave.

THE *Bangalore Examiner* announces the death, on the evening of Wednesday last, of Lieutenant Hobart (a nephew of the late Lord Hobart) of the 23rd Regiment W. L. I. Mr. Hobart had been suffering for some time from an attack of diarrhœa The deceased officer was buried on Thursday evening, with military honours.

IN Paris at present, instead of planting young plane trees as of old on newly-formed boulevards, large and well-furnished trees are planted. Thus the newly-formed Boulevard Henry IV. is furnished throughout with well-grown plants, with stems nearly 1ft. in diameter and nearly 30ft. high. It will be interesting to notice how they will pass through the summer.

THE King of Burma is reported by a Rangoon paper to be getting more and more whimsical as he increases in years. Not satisfied with his scores of steamers which cannot steam, he is about to import hack gharries without having roads to run them on. The report is that His Majesty the King of Burma has dispensed with the services of his Foreign Minister, Mr. Camaratta.

MR. VAL. PRINSEP, R. A., who has been commissioned by the Government of India to paint a picture commemorative of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, is at present at Lahore, getting sittings from the various Punjab Chiefs who are to be represented in the painting. Their Highnesses of Nabha and Faridkote have had their portraits taken, and His Highness the Nawab of Bhawulpore reached Lahore on Thursday for the same purpose.

THE hero of the cartoon in Thursday's *Charivari* is our old friend Dr. Kineally, who is represented as screening Turkey from the Bear with his outspread umbrella. Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief in India, "a favourite of fortune," is the subject of the coloured album portrait by "Isca", which is not so well executed as usual. The other contents of the number are up to the average, and amongst them "Suggestions for the Zoo" strikes us as being rather happy.

IT is said that Lieut. Woodthorpe and Lieut. Harman's survey parties are still out in the hills bounding Upper Assam. Lieut. Woodthorpe being near Sudya on the north bank of the Brahmaputra and Lieut. Harman on the south bank. There have been no hostilities with the tribes. The Chief Commissioner of Assam has given permission to the Nagas of the hills, between Assam and Burmah, to rebuild the village of Ninu (the scene of Lieut. Halcombe's murder) which was destroyed by Colonel Nuttall's column in 1875.

COLONEL C. M. MACGREGOR, C. S. I., left Lahore on his way to Simla to resume his appointment as 1st Assistant Quarter Master-General on Wednesday last. His official report of his travels and explorations, between Mekran and the River Helmund, is anxiously expected by the Government—and by the public; but the latter will probably, the *Civil and Military Gazette* thinks, have to wait—let us say for several years, when having been pigeon-holed in some Secretary's Office, until useless and nearly illegible, it may one day see the light in some odd number of Asiatic researches.

MESSRS. TRUBNER AND Co. have very opportunely supplied the want which has been growing up during the last year of a Turkish grammar for the use of English travellers in Turkey bent on a more serious study of the country than the mere summer tourist. Mr. Edwin Arnold, C.S.I., late Principal of the Poona College, has compiled a simple, transliteral, and thoroughly practical grammar and vocabulary, by the aid of which it would be quite possible to acquire a colloquial knowledge of the Turkish language within six weeks. Any one who knows Hindustani would be able to learn Turkish from Mr. Arnold's little book in a fortnight, or almost offhand.

A GLOSSARY of Indian Names and Terms, compiled by Dr. Burnell, the Sessions Judge of Tanjore, and Colonel Yule, will soon be "in the press." Dr. Burnell, a contemporary tells us, has made great progress with the catalogue of manuscripts in the Tanjore Palace, a work that has already extended to 400 pages quarto; and before long will undertake, at the request of the University of Oxford, the translation of some Sanskrit works. Equally interesting and perhaps of more immediate advantage would be the description of the archæological remains of Southern India which Dr. Burnell has been asked to take in hand; but he has pleaded stress of official and other work as a reason for declining the task—and not without reason.

WE understand that last year the officers of the frontier force were precluded from obtaining the usual privilege leave, and that now matters are more settled, and leave again open, Government have very liberally extended the period of leave to ninety days. This is a move in the right direction, and might, under similar circumstances, be, as a principle, extended to the army in general. Short of officers as native regiments generally are, year after year many officers are unable to obtain privilege leave and it frequently happens, in corps under the Government of India from like cause, leave is quite unobtainable and privilege leave a delusion. This together with overwork is daily adding to the growing discontent amongst officers with native corps.

YESTERDAY the *Times of India's* leading columns contained one of the most disgusting sentences we ever remember to have seen in any respectable English journal. The subject our contemporary discussed is an unsavoury one at the best; but it is clear that it can be made much more offensive by writers whose tastes have evidently not been matured in any recognised moulds of decency. We call attention to the subject simply in order to protest, in the name of English journalism, against such indecent outrages against good taste and morals. If our contemporary will discuss the Contagious Diseases Act, let it, for its own credit as an English journal, endeavour to do so with some respect for decency. If it goes on as it has begun, we should shudder to have its opinion even upon a gutter.

Mayfair says:—"The amount which the German Parliament have been asked to vote for the salary of the German Ambassador in London amounts, in English money, to a trifle over £9,800, being an advance of £1,500 on the vote of last year. In justice to the Opposition, it is only fair to say that our own Ambassador in Germany receives something less than Count Munster has hitherto been credited with, his salary being £7,000. That is, however, less than any other of the British Embassies. Our Ambassador at Vienna, for example, has £8,000 a year. The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has £7,800. Sir Henry Elliot had £8,000; while our Ambassador to France has £10,000. Of other Ambassadors, the British Ambassador at Rome has £7,000 and an allowance of £1,200 for rent. The United States is not credited with an Ambassador, but Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary adequately sustains these titles on a salary of £6,000 a year.

CAPTAIN W. A. J. WALLACE, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, accompanied by Major Downing and Mr. Handcock, Executive Engineer, and several other officials, left Phayre Street station by special train on the morning of Tuesday, the 2nd inst., for a careful inspection of the line and stations on the new railway from Rangoon to Prome. We learn from the *Rangoon Times* that nothing has yet transpired regarding the views entertained by Captain Wallace as to the fitness of the line and works for opening the line for traffic. It is believed, however, that the opening may be delayed for a month to enable the Engineers to complete certain works considered requisite for the working of trains. There is no doubt but that it would be advisable to have everything as complete as possible before an attempt is made to run trains for the public, as railway working is quite new to this country and the slightest accident would undoubtedly injure the future prospects of the line.

THEY do not manage things quite to perfection yet in Italy. Here is a story from the *Veglia Lucana* about the means employed by the authorities to make sure whether or not a certain head severed from the body was the head of one Innelli, of the band of the dreaded brigand Francolino, said to have been slain in conflict with the constabulary. They made a bust and dressed it in some of Innelli's usual clothes. Then they fixed the head on the bust by various straps and ligatures, and, all being thus prepared, they seized hold of the bandit's nearest relatives, his favourite sister among the rest, and confronted them with the ghastly figure. "Bound to the brigand band by who knows what infamous pact," says the journal, the witnesses refused to identify the remains." In spite of denials, however, the Italian functionaries believe that they have sufficient evidence of identity. "Innelli's tender sister, however faithful to the programme of secrecy in words could not be so in her heart. . . In the presence of the defunct she soon burst into tears, and was seized with a fainting fit which required medical assistance to recover her." If this is not a sufficiently horrible specimen of inquistorial ingenuity, the *Englishman* says, then some people must be very hard to satisfy.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*, writing from Belgrade on March 16, says:—"It is generally believed here that the Russian Army on the Pruth will enter Roumania as soon as the state of the roads will permit an advance. In cold countries like Russia and the Danubian territory the ground becomes frozen in winter to a depth varying from one to four feet, according to the temperature and the amount of protection against frost afforded by the snow. When the snow disappears in the spring the frozen ground begins to soften, and as fast as the ice is melted from the earth the mud increases in depth, and it is utterly impossible for the surface of the earth to become dry and firm until the last trace of frost has disappeared from the lowest substratum of frozen earth; then the ground begins to settle from below, and finally the surface assumes its normal condition. It is evident that when the frost has penetrated deep into the earth it requires a long time for the roads to become practicable for heavy trains such as would accompany an invading Army of the magnitude of that now resting on the frontiers of Bessarabia. Therefore, the inhabitants of a country such as England, where the frost scarcely ever penetrates to any considerable depth, might be deceived by the, to them, apparent inaction of an Army which remained in camps of formation long after the snow had disappeared and the season appeared to be favourable for commencing military operations."

SAYS *Once a Week*:—It is time for English cricketers to look to their laurels. A strong eleven of bowlers has taken what is sportively called tea with the natives of Australia, and "the coat of arms of the Morleys and Shaws is tore," if we may borrow a figurative expression from Miss Squeers, while their sun has set behind the western wave. Nor have our professionals alone suffered defeat; the honour of our British seamen is tarnished by disaster. The scene was the General Parade Ground at Bombay; the date, January, 1877; the time, strange as it may seem, when the wickets were pitched was 8-30 a.m. Before the dew was off the grass—if grass or dew was on the spot which we doubt—the representatives of the Royal Navy won the toss, and very rashly put in the Parsees. This is the first time that the fact of these our Aryan cousins being cricketers has been brought to our knowledge. The Parsees very soon instructed the ignorance of the representatives of the Royal Navy. Mr. Major and Mr. Gheewalla went first to the wickets, and the former, aided by the unvanquished Pastakia, and the judicious Sorabjee Mistry, rivalled the feats of Mr. Jingle in "Pickwick." They bit almost every ball, and thus entirely exhausted the Navy men." Mr. Morrison was the Quanko Sambo of the day, "he was cover-point, he was long stop, he was everywhere," says the reporter of the Bombay paper, "because so tired were the other fielders that they could not mind their own posts."

THE Lahore paper tells the following curious story about a couple of tigers:—"From Upper Assam a letter reaches us narrating that a few days ago a Naick and three sepoys, of the 44th Native Infantry, (the regiment is composed almost exclusively of Goorkhas) were patrolling the road from the outpost of Poba to the junction of the Dehong and Dibong rivers. The path was narrow and bordered on either hand by dense jungle. They came suddenly upon two large male tigers fighting furiously upon the path. The Naick gave orders for the two sepoys in front to kneel, he himself and the third sepoy forming the rear rank, standing with fixed bayonets. At the word of command the front rank fired their Sniders at the bigger of the two tigers, rolling him over dead with two bullets in the head. The other tiger immediately bolted into the jungle. The patrol went back to the stockade to get assistance to bring in the body of the dead tiger, but when they returned to the spot the tiger was gone. After a search, however, the carcase was found fifty yards from the path, whither it had been dragged by the other tiger, who had, in a cannibal fashion, eaten half the hind quarters of his late antagonist. The little Goorkhas of the 44th have been very successful lately with their tiger hunting. In addition to the tiger bagged in this way, while engrossed in his own affairs, a tiger was killed by a sepoy at Maijan, near Debroogurh, and another near Muthola. The plucky little men nearly always shoot at very close quarters and skilfully put their bullets in the head.

A VERY interesting test of the practical application of steam to tramways was made on several occasions last month before the members of the House of Commons Committee now inquiring into the question, and the experiments were made on one of the lines of the North Metropolitan Tramways Company. One of these lines runs from Aldgate to Stratford and Bow, and thence to Leytonstone, and it was between Maryland Point, Stratford, and Leyton, a run of about four miles, that the trials were made. Those who have not seen the tramway engines in Paris, and imagine that the only application of mechanical power to street or road locomotion is by means of a smaller or larger steam engine, emitting smoke and steam and causing a great noise, will be considerably mistaken, as the engine has the appearance only of a section of a tramcar, it has no roaring chimney, it emits no steam, and it makes no noise. The Committee, who went on different occasions, rode with the tramcar, and the engine ran backwards and forwards with its load in an apparently satisfactory manner, the stoppages of the car being made very sharply, and at the termini the engine is reversed as quickly as horses are detached and brought round. It is claimed for the engine that it will save £300 a year to each car, that it will give an increased speed when desired, that less space is taken up on the road than by horses, that as it gives greater power than can be obtained by horses it will afford means of cheap communication between towns which have no railway communication, and that the engine would be applicable in frost and snow when horses cannot travel. The engine tried was made by Messrs. Merryweather, the well-known fire-engine makers, of Long-acre and Lambeth, and was an excellent specimen of engine work in construction, besides being sightly.

THE *Madras Mail* relates the following instance of Lady Hobart's generosity:—"We learn that Mary, Lady Hobart, the widow of our late Governor, has, with the liberality which prompted her before leaving India to endow with a considerable sum of money a school for Mahomedan ladies in this town, and still incites her to assist with subscriptions several charitable purposes in this Presidency, sent out a thousand rupees to Captain Awdry for the object of assisting in the relief of distress. Of this sum two hundred rupees are, by her desire, to be devoted to relief in the town of Tanjore. The remaining eight hundred rupees have been placed in the hands of the Commissioner of Police in Madras, with the suggestion that, as Government have undertaken the charge of keeping the people from actual starvation, it should be devoted to providing suitable common cloths for the most destitute of the women and children, who are dependent on the Government, or the benevolent societies of Madras, for relief. Lady Hobart's munificence is unique. As a rule, when Europeans leave India, they remove their names from local subscription lists, as they find the claims on their benevolence at home ample in all conscience. Yet Lady Hobart is found to make a larger donation for the relief of local distress, than has yet been offered by any one of the highest-paid officials in the Presidency. The sum she has so generously subscribed, is a potential one, apart from the fact that it comes from the unpensioned widow of a relatively poor man; but what we appreciate most is the proof it affords, that Lady Hobart continues to take the liveliest interest in this Presidency though it proved so fatal to her happiness. Her husband, as she remarked in a published letter, 'felt it his duty, his privilege, and his pride' to 'promote the advancement of the prosperity of Madras;' and in many ways since she returned home has Lady Hobart proved that she regards it as her own 'duty, her privilege and her pride' to promote the well-being of the inhabitants of the place which holds that husband's remains."

THE *Examiner* says:—"The recall of Captain Burnaby from Central Asia by a telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, in which the Russian authorities took so lively an interest that they forwarded it 906 miles from the nearest telegraph station, is a matter about which we have probably not heard the last. Mr. Grant Duff asked three questions about it on Monday, and three more on Thursday, but failed to obtain satisfactory replies. Mr. Grant Duff's first question was whether the Duke of Cambridge ever sent the telegram at all; his second, whether it directed Captain Burnaby to return to European Russia by the same route by which he went; his third, whether it was sent at the request of the Russian Government; and these questions failing to elicit any tangible explanation, he asked further, on Thursday, whether the telegram was forwarded through the British embassy at St. Petersburg; whether the telegram was sent in cipher or in a form which enabled the Russian authorities to become acquainted with its contents; and whether, if those contents were known or could be known to the Russian Government, Her Majesty's Government considers that they cannot be communicated to Parliament. That the telegram was sent, that it was not in cipher, that it was forwarded through the British Embassy, so much Mr. Hardy admits, but he altogether refuses to say why the telegram was sent. It was not sent, he says, at the request of the Russian Government. But was there no communication from the Russian Government relative to Captian Burnaby's visit? How did our Foreign Office come to know that Captain Burnaby was in Central Asia? 'There were circumstances,' Mr. Hardy says, 'which made Government think it very inexpedient that an English officer should travel in Central Asia, even on his own private affairs, inasmuch as it was likely to be supposed that he was really there on a mission from the Government.' Supposed by whom? If the Russian Government supposed that Captain Burnaby was on such a mission, and not on his own private affairs, was not a denial from our Government sufficient? Has our spirited foreign policy brought us to this, that an Englishman cannot travel in a strange country without our Government having to recall him for fear that he should be considered a spy?"

THE Consul in Bombay for the Netherlands (Mr. Meili) has sent us a circular relating to distress in the Chinese provinces of Shantung and Chihli, and intimated that he will be glad to receive subscriptions for the inhabitants of those places. We are afraid that India has at present plenty to do with her own famines, and will not be inclined to pay much heed to those which the Chinese Government ought to look after. However, that the distress in China must be something very terrible may easily be learned from the following extract from the circular referred to:—"The principal scenes of these sufferings in Shantung are eight *hiens*, viz: Liu ku, I-tu-Chan-lo, Weihien, Lo-ngan, Show-kwang, Lingto and Po-ling. Of these Liu-ku suffers most and gets 10,000 taels in relief, from the 43,000 taels granted, for all, by the Government; but though the distribution of gruel has doubled, yet the suffering has more than doubled. The people have eaten up the little crop they got in the autumn and now are in the direst plight and their cry is no longer for *rain*, but for *life*. With reference to the extent and degree of sufferings the following details will give an idea. A moderate *hien* contains about 1,000 villages. Villages of 500 families report 300 persons dead of starvation; villages of 300 families, 100 persons, and so on. One village in Liu-ku had 180 inhabitants in it last summer; now there remain 93, 40 are dead and the rest gone away. The course of the distress seems to be that as soon as the corn is all eaten, they resort to the husks; then potatoe-stalks, elm-bark, turnip leaves, acorns and grass seeds gathered in the fields. When these are all done, they pull down their houses, sell their timber, eat the rotten sorghum stalks from the roof, and the dried leaves, which they usually burn as fuel. Thousands eat fuel leaves, and thousands more die because they cannot get them. Then they sell their clothes and children. Having no more clothes may take refuge in pits built under ground, to keep themselves warm by the fœtid breath of the crowd—a course which is bought dearly. For the east suburb of Ching-chow city, there are four such pits. One-third of the number, 240, originally put in them, died within six weeks, and yet no sooner is a corpse carried out than a crowd is struggling for the place. All this has wrought a great change in the spirit of the people. Late in the autumn they were strong and daring, and although life and property were then at their mercy, no popular disturbance of any kind has taken place. Now the fare they have had for many months has broken their spirits, and they are quiet and submissive to their dreadful fate. Starvation by inches faces these unfortunate people, and deputations of old men, who come to beg relief, weep like little children before you, when they find there is none to be had. Not a day passes but one must refuse to many who ask it, perhaps the last bit they would have eaten. The Chinese Government and the people of the other provinces do what they can, but the calamity is too great to be met by ordinary means. There is a Government distribution of gruel to the value of six or eight cash per person per day. Many have lived on nothing else for two months, and are getting so weak that young men of twenty years cannot walk three miles for it. If it is so with youth, how must it be with the infant and the aged? Even though the gentry have in many places doubled the Government aid by their contributions, yet it is estimated soberly that there are districts in Liu-Ku, where half the people will not live to see the wheat crop ripe, if no support comes from outside. To all this there is added the one capital aggravating circumstance—the depreciation of the land to about eighty per cent. below its normal value. Next comes the fixing of an upward limit for the price of grain, thus preventing the influx of supplies from neighbouring provinces. There has been no such famine as this in these parts for 90 years, since the 51st year of Kien-lung (A. D. 1786)."

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

STATEMENT No. XXII. regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 13th April 1877.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Percentage of labourers to population of District.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152, of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Ordinary Prices	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Prices during the past week.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Prices during present week.	Average Rain-fall, i. e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talookas.
Khandesh	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	3,723	4,738	·46	Rs. 2,46,783	Rs. 1,31,136	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24·94	14·4
Nasik	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	15,600	17,650	2·42	4,39,331	1,08,080	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	38·39	27·65
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	5,77,376	22,260	25,781	3·33	5,66,601	3,76,462	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24·8	10·65
Poona	5,099	2,550	9,07,235	3,18,601	33,600	33,600	3·7	10,00,509	6,11,232	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30·6	20·76
Sholapore	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	47,144	48,099	6·69	15,43,576	10,42,308	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25·21	8·11
Sattara	4,988	2,683	10,64,002	4,81,000	30,212	31,676	2·97	5,67,442	3,86,128	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	54·60	25·43
Kaladgi	5,695	5,685	8,16,037	8,16,037	31,849	39,250	4·8	5,26,614	4,68,988	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22·43	6·13
Belgaum	4,591	2,669	9,38,759	5,01,006	27,686	28,706	3·05	6,10,846	3,41,174	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30·48	21·34
Dharwar	4,564	3,000	9,89,017	6,30,000	41,294	37,193	3·76	9,63,239	4,09,520	Jowari ...43	[illegible]	[illegible]	26·39	13·81
Total	54,355	34,183	79,63,947	50,18,998	2,53,270	2,66,691	3·34	69,30,891	39,43,937					

Collectors' Reports by Telegram, dated 10th and 11th April 1877.

Slight importations of grain in Khandesh. Small-pox in some Talukas.

No change at Nasik.

Grain imports enough at Ahmednagar. 20 deaths from cholera.

Grain supply abundant at Poona. A few cases of cholera Cattle disease in Haveli and Sirur Talukas.

Grain supply ample at Sholapore.

Grain supply sufficient at Satara. 173 deaths from cholera.

Grain importation continues at Kaladgi. Supply sufficient in 6 Talukas, decreasing in 2 Talukas. Cholera increasing. 369 deaths

Grain supply plentiful at Belgaum. Great scarcity of water in Athni. 296 deaths from cholera.

Grain markets fairly supplied at Dharwar. Prices rising, owing to diminished imports consequent upon rise of cart hire. 332 deaths from cholera.

The works in progress are roads, tanks and miscellaneous.

No rain has fallen during the week.

2. The average price of jowari throughout the nine affected districts is nearly the same as last week, but it appears to have a tendency to rise in Kaladgi and Dharwar.

3. The number of people upon Relief Works in the nine affected districts is 266,691 against 253,270 last week, and there are also 3,624 hillmen and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The increase is very general, and in Kaladgi it is considerable.

4. Government have given orders for special assistance being given to immigrants into Kanara and Dharwar returning to their homes.

5. The Sanitary Commissioner have visited the Ashti tank, in the Sholapur District, upon which 14,000, and the Nira Canal in the Poona District upon which 5,000, labourers are employed, and reports favourably upon the condition of the people.

6. It will be seen that, during the week ending 7th April, the number of people upon Civil Works was 25,890, the number upon works under Public Works Department Agency being 236,187. About one-tenth of the relief labourers are, therefore, upon the former description of works, and this proportion does not appear likely to be materially reduced.

7. As the season has arrived when it is probable that the greatest amount of pressure will be felt in the famine districts, Government have drawn the attention of all their Officers employed within the famine area to the main points which require the most watchful attention. These are:—

The organization for village inspection, in order that the amount of distress which exists, or is imminent, may be accurately ascertained.

The immediate relief of destitute persons temporarily unable to earn their livelihood.

The providing of relief-houses or kitchens for the old and infirm poor.

The supporting the young children of labourers employed upon relief works, whether under Public Works Department or Civil Agency.

The arrangements for informing those able to labour where work is to be had, with the various subsidiary provisions of treating them when sick, and meeting the many exceptional cases which arise in practice.

The providing them with a subsistence while in transit to a relief work.

9. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 31st March, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works: the amount of expenditure on this class of relief in the Kanara Districts is still noticeably low:—

District.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant. Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant. Expenditure during the week.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant. Total Expenditure up to date.	Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 313 C. W.—1116, of 26th Dec. 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works. Average number of children, and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 313 C. W.—1116, of 26th Dec. 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works. Expenditure during the week.	Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 313 C. W.—1116, of 26th Dec. 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works. Total Expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	*	*	*804	*955	*91	*813
Nasik	6	3	206	5,282	739	5,888
Ahmednagar	1,645	571	7,536	3,666	377	3,517
Poona	2,999	1,185	14,679	12,697	1,345	20,229
Sholapur	1,388	673	17,720	14,293	1,443	9,510
Satara	318	176	5,666	10,258	1,168	6,234
Kaladgi	491	227	1,935	3,048	412	2,736
Belgaum	1,035	601	4,246	3,073	323	2,018
Dharwar	1,199	893	5,528	3,971	564	2,882
Total	9,061	4,329	58,320	57,242	6,462	53,752

* Collector's returns not received.

12. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 4,158 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 7th April, and during the same week 3,849 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 8,007 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 7th April to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 7th April was 227,757 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In Oct. 1876.	In Nov. 1876.	In Dec. 1876.	In Jan. 1877.	In Feb. 1877.	In March 1877.	In April, up to 7th.	TOTAL.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons
Southern Mahratta Ports	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	16,798	4,158	94,705
South-Eastern line, from Poona, to Sholapur.	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,477	13,760	2,972	111,875
North-Eastern line, from Nasik, to Bhosawul.	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	3,234	877	21,177
Total	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,174	33,792	8,007	227,757

13. On the whole, the grain supply continues to be sufficient, and, with the exception of the cholera in the south of the Presidency, the condition of the people is satisfactory. It is noticeable that the health of the people employed on Relief Works has been generally very good, and compares favourably in this respect with the health of the general population.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY.

THE JURY.—Gentlemen of both the special and common jury are required to be in attendance at the High Court this morning.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were seventeen European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 341 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 69 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 263 by the Presidency Magistrates, and 9 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 316 were natives and the remaining 25 Europeans.

A CORRECTION.—In the Moonshee's letter published on Saturday, describing his travels, the statement is made that Mr. Patch went in the Golconda's boat to try and save a Bengalee who fell over board; it was not so; Mr. Brookes, second officer, went in charge of the boat and did his best to pick the poor fellow up.

LECTURE AT THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The fourth lecture in connection with the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute for the Session 1876 77 will be delivered at the rooms of the Institute this evening at 8-30 by Dr. G. A. Maconachie, M.D., on "the Anatomy and Physiology of Man as compared with that of the Lower Animals," with specimens and diagrams. Mr. F. Mathew, M. I. C.E., one of the vice-presidents, will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, two European seamen, named D. H. McLeod and John Hanley, were sentenced each to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board the British ship Hindoostan of which they are articled seamen.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—Yesterday, Rama Champa, a hamal in the service of Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Co. appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a summons against Mr. A. Gallet, charging him with assault, alleged to have been committed on complainant yesterday morning. The summons was made returnable on the 24th instant.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 296 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 236 prisoners, including 19 women, of whom 31 were non-labour prisoners, and 205 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 60 prisoners including 2 women. Of these latter 16 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 44 from the Small Causes Court.

THEFT AND ABETMENT OF THEFT.—Yesterday a Hindoo merchant, named Vullumjee Madhowjee, having his place of business at the Bhendy Bazaar appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and obtained warrants for the arrest of Thackersey Taluckeey, complainant's brother-in-law, and two others, named Heerachund Moolchund and Sewa Bhowani. Complainant charges the first accused with theft of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 7,000, and Rs. 180 in cash, and the other two accused with the abetment of the offence.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—Jetta Mega, buggy driver, for working his horse in Parell road, the animal being lame and weak in the forelegs, was fined Rs. 10.—Mahomed Tyabjee, buggy driver, for working his horse in Abdool Raymon Street, the animal being lame of the off foreleg, was fined Rs. 10—Lalla Booden, buggy driver, for working his horse near the Crawford Market, the animal having sore pasterns and unfit for work, was fined Rs. 10.—Khunda Donajee, cartman, for working his bullock in Market road, the animal being lame of the near hind leg, was fined Rs. 2.

MAHOMEDANS GOING TO ENGLAND.—Moulavi Abdul Fazl Muhammad Abdur Rahman, F. E. A., son of the Hon'ble Moulavi Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur, of Calcutta; Moulavi Abdul Hussin Khan, B. A., an inhabitant of Azimabad; Hakim Syid Waris Ali, son of Hakim Syid Ihsan Ali, Vakil to H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior, and son-in-law of Mir Shahamat Ali, Khan Bahadur, C. S. I; and Hakim Syid Hazim Ali have lately arrived here, and are the guests of the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay. All these four Mahomedan gentlemen are proceeding to England, the first two to qualify for the bar, and the latter for further studies.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—An adjourned general meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Society was held on Saturday, the 14th, at its rooms in Apollo Street, Mr. D. E. Gostling in the chair. The minutes of the adjourned general meeting, which was held on the 27th February, containing the propositions "that clause 99 be completed by inserting in the blank left for the amount to be borrowed, the sum of Rs. 30,000", and "that Rs. 25,000 be immediately raised by debentures or otherwise," were read and confirmed. The minutes of the extraordinary general meeting of the same date in which the proposition "that clause 11 of section 98 of the articles be deleted and that the words 'to sell to others than shareholders' be inserted in its place" were also read and confirmed. This was the only business before the meeting.

ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. C. M. I. POLLOCK.—At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, on behalf of Mr. Henry W. Jones, Accountant Chartered Mercantile Bank, applied to Mr. Justice Green for an order for letters of administration to the estate of the late Mr. C. M. I. Pollock, formerly a solicitor in Bombay. Mr. Jones was the constituted attorney of Charlotte Pollock, the widow and executrix of the deceased. Mr. Pollock died in England on the 1st September 1876, and by his will had appointed his widow his sole executrix, and left all his property to her. Some time before his death, certain Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 26,000 and Rs. 167 in cash were deposited in his name with the Master in Equity of the High Court in the suit of Lulloobhoy Valloobhoy *vs.* Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur and others, which the applicant was desirous of recovering and receiving for the Bank. He stated in an affidavit that the monies belonged to the Bank; that Mr. Pollock was only a trustee for it; and that he was empowered by the executrix to apply for letters of administration to recover the notes and monies for the Bank. His Lordship granted an order for letters of administration, with exemplification of the will annexed, to issue to the applicant, limited to his recovering the Government promissory notes and cash specified in his affidavit.

ANOTHER SUIT OF THE LONDON BANK DISMISSED.—Yesterday at the High Court, Mr. Justice Green delivered judgment in a case brought by the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank against Ghella Heerjee to recover Rs. 2,100 due for calls. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the Bank; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, for the defendant. In the list of contributories, the defendant was described as Ghella Heerjee, shopkeeper, Hunnooman Gully. His Lordship said there could be no doubt that the person who was intended to be the contributory was the person who signed the transfer deed and the receipt; and there was no doubt that the defendant answered the description. But he stated there were eight or ten persons of that name in Bombay, and three who lived in Hunnooman Gully, one of whom was dead, and another was Bhut Ghella Heerjee, who kept a shop in the lane. He (defendant) never had a shop there, but only used to dine at a house in the lane; so that the practical issue in the case was, whether the defendant was the person who signed the transfer deed and the receipt? The evidence called by the plaintiffs to show that defendant kept a shop in the lane was unsatisfactory. Defendant had called witnesses, who produced certain signatures admitted to be his, which, in the opinion of Mr. Flynn and another translator of the Court, differed from the handwriting of the signatures on the transfer deed and the receipt. Plaintiffs had failed to prove what they ought to have proved, that defendant was the person who signed the documents. The suit was therefore dismissed with costs.

MURDER NEAR KHANDALLA.—The dead body of a female of about 12 years of age was found in a very advanced stage of decomposition in the ravine just below Khandalla barracks. Information was given to the chief constable of Mawul, Sheikh Ameen, one of the ablest detective officers, who at once repaired to the spot. From the examination of the body he came to the conclusion that the female had been murdered. He immediately began his investigations into the matter, and traced out the murderer, who made a full confession of the murder and delivered up the ornaments of the murdered woman, which he had hidden in the jungle. The inquiry is now proceeding before the talooka magistrate. Sheikh Ameen was some time transferred from Haveilli talooka to Patus by Mr. Giertsen, Superintendent of Police of the Poona district, in consequence of a pure misunderstanding of a matter by the latter, and of which he came afterwards to understand rightly. Captain Daniell, Acting Superintendent of Police in the Poona district, recently transferred Sheikh Ameen to the Mawal talooka. Captain Daniell knows his man and puts the right man in the right place. We hope to see Sheikh Ameen back to the Haveilli talooka soon.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE GREAT ADVANTAGES OF RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA.—At Khandalla, on an elevated position with a delightful exposure, Government has built commodious barracks, which are sometimes used as a Rest Camp and sometimes as a sanitarium for convalescent soldiers. At present these barracks are used for the latter purpose, and are occupied by some two or three hundred soldiers. On the same hill with the barracks is a very neat chapel of the Church of England, and just below the same hill is a neat chapel of the Church of Rome. There is no clergyman to officiate at the former: there are always priests residing in the latter. On Sunday morning, the 15th inst., some twelve soldiers were marched to the Romish chapel for public worship. The English chapel remained shut, locked up all day. On the same hill with the barracks resides at present a minister of the gospel, who is an accredited missionary of an evangelical Christian denomination. He is very desirous to minister to the soldiers, many of whom are equally desirous to enjoy his ministrations. The English chapel is closed against them, soldiers and all; and the faithful minister has to arrange at great inconvenience to himself and discomfort to Her Majesty's soldiers to have public worship in his private house. Surely the possibility that such an outrage might be perpetrated by a religious establishment is enough to set every right-thinking man against such an establishment. This outrage is not only a possibility, but a daily actual occurrence in India; and that simply because the State chooses to establish a religious denomination, which repudiates all communion with other denominations.—*Id.*

THE CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL ON THURSDAY NEXT.

WE understand that Madame Carlotta Tasca has kindly consented to play a piano solo at the concert in aid of the funds of the Scottish Orphanage on Thursday afternoon next at half past five o'clock. Mr. Locke Gray has generously volunteered two or three solos and Signor Inzoli will aid with the accompaniments.

MISS ELCIA MAY'S BENEFIT AT GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT Miss Elcia May takes her benefit at Grant Road Theatre. The opera selected for the occasion is "The Daughter of the Regiment," Donizetti's military opera in three acts. The number of friends and patrons of Miss Elcia May is great and to-night they will certainly crowd Grant Road Theatre to pay her the compliments she so well deserves. Miss Elcia May has been, throughout the time the English Opera Bouffe Company has been in Bombay, the star that has shone brightly on every occasion, and she will, we may hope, find that her spirited acting has been highly appreciated.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. SIAM, Captain N. W. Haselwood, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi—Col. Francis.

For Venice—Mr. Appleby, Major Genl. Sir H. Daly, Col. and Mrs. Pogson, and Col. J. A. Carey.

For Aden—Mr Archdeacon and Mrs. Baly.

LIST OF PASSENGERS PER ANCHOR LINE STEAMER SAILING TO-MORROW.

THE S. S. Europa, Captain Harris, will sail at noon to-morrow for Naples and Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—

FOR NEW YORK.—Miss Butler.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mr R S Dobbs	Rev J Smith
Mr Beatty	Mrs J Smith and four children
Mrs Beatty and infant	Mr C M Armstrong
Mr J C Nesfield	Mr Blood
Mrs J C Nesfield and two children.	Mrs Blood, two children and ayah
A young lady	Miss Soorabjee and sister.
Mr Montgomery	Mrs Campbell
Master Gillespie	Mrs Lushington
Miss Gillespie	Miss Lushington.
Mrs J G Vitters and two children	Mr A Bryson
Mr Anderson	Mrs Curtis
Mrs Anderson and two children.	Master Curtis, infant and ayah
Mr E B Peacock and two children	Miss Bennett
Mrs Frost	Dr Raby
Miss Frost	Mrs Raby, two children and ayah
Miss Hoy.	Mr R. Angus.

FOR NAPLES.

Mr Monk	Mr Eames
Major J Leston	Mrs Eames and child
Mr A Waring	Mr Ross Scott
Mrs Vercheie and child	Mrs McGregor
Col Mason	Col Davidson
Mrs Mason	Mr J R Reid
Hon R Drummond	Captain C E Hallett
Major J M McNeile	Mr Rivers
Mr Parrot	

ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY

THE third ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Church Street, to adopt the directors' report and audited balance sheet made up to 31st December 1876 to declare a dividend, to elect directors, and appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. Mr. Tapidas Varjdas, chairman of the board directors, presided. The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The Chairman, in addressing the shareholders, said—It affords me very great pleasure to meet you here to-day in order to present to you the directors' report for the year ending 31st December 1876, which is the third annual report of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Mills. You will see from the audited statement of accounts for the last year, which has been circulated to you, that the directors have good grounds for congratulating you on the successful working of the company up to the present time. During the year under review our nett earnings, after deducting the cost, Rs. 13,070, of the new machinery were Rs. 1,49,755, out of which Rs. 59,480 were distributed amongst you as dividend for the first half-year, and, in accordance with clause 136 of the company's articles of association, Rs. 2,000 were carried to the insurance fund account. I wish we had power to carry a larger amount to the credit of this important fund, which it would be greatly to our advantage to materially strengthen and enlarge. You are aware that the mills, which have been started lately, possess all the advantages of improved machinery; and in order to keep pace with these and to preserve the good reputation which your mills have hitherto enjoyed, your directors have thought it not only advisable, but absolutely necessary, to order out some new machinery for the mills; and the outturn of this additional machinery already promises well for the future. The silk department, after a world of trouble and anxiety, is now looking up; and I venture to hope that the perseverance with which we have worked to make it all that it should be, will yet be rewarded with success. Before concluding, I wish to draw your attention to the insurance which covers your property. At present, all the policies amount to Rs. 6,10,000; and it is for you, gentlemen, to decide whether this is sufficient, or whether it would be desirable to considerably increase the amount. With these few observations, I shall order the directors' report to be read to you.

The directors' report, which had been circulated to the shareholders, was, however, taken as read. Samples of all kinds of silks, imitation of French and German make as well as of China manufacture, such as crape, "paj," diamond "paj," figured handkerchiefs, figured "sarrees," poplins, plain and figured, of various descriptions—all the product of the mills—were exhibited to the shareholders, who were highly pleased with the neatness of the fabrics. The following propositions were then put to the meeting and unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, "that the audited balance sheet made up to 31st December 1876, with the directors' report circulated amongst the shareholders, be received and adopted."

Proposed by Mr. Tribhovandas Nathoobhoy, and seconded by Mr. Jehangir Hormasjee, "that the fifth dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1876, be declared at the rate of Rs. 125 per share on 594 4/5 shares of the company, payable on and after Saturday to 5th May 1877, to those shareholders whose names were on the company's register on the 7th April 1877."

Proposed by Mr. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta, and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Vallubdas, "that the retiring directors, Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Toolseydass Varjdass, be re-elected directors of the company."

Proposed by Mr. Ardesir Nusserwanjee Mody, and seconded by Mr. Amirchund Lalljee Nathoo, "that Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee and M. R. de Quadros be re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 125 each for the year.

Proposed by Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Mehta, and seconded by Mr. Sootram Bhaya, "that the best thanks of the shareholders are due to and are hereby tendered to the directors of the company for the good management of its affairs during the year ending 31st December 1876."

Proposed by Mr. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta, and seconded by Mr. Tribhovandas Nathoobhoy, "that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the company's secretaries and treasurers, Messrs. Tapidas Varjdas and Co., for their efficient management of the company's affairs."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIXTH DAY, MONDAY, 16TH APRIL.

(Before THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Withul Damjee, a Hindoo, was charged on three counts, with attempting to murder a woman named Moolibai, with voluntarily inflicting grievous bodily hurt on her, and with inflicting such hurt by means of an instrument for stabbing or cutting; and Toolseydass Velljee, also a Hindoo, was charged with abetting each offence. Mr. Gill prosecuted; Mr. Pherozesha Mehta defended the first prisoner; and Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee appeared for Toolseydas Velljee.

The case for the prosecution, as stated by Mr. Gill, was as follows. The prosecutrix, who is the wife of one Pindee Narayen, lived in Bhick Bazaar, and in the room adjoining hers lived another married woman named Banebai, with whom Moolibai became acquainted. During frequent visits to Banebai's room, Moolibai became acquainted with Withul Damjee, the first prisoner, who was Banebai's brother, and also with the second prisoner, who was apparently either a friend of Withul or of his sister. On the 7th of February the two prisoners went with Banebai and the prosecutrix to Walkeshwar to eat and to worship. They went in a carriage and returned by the same means. The prosecutrix was in possession of a considerable amount of jewellery,—nose rings, ear studs, bangles, &c., the value of which amounted to something like Rs. 800 or Rs. 900, which she always wore when she went out, and which adorned her person on this occasion. A few days later, on the 13th of February, the prosecutrix was invited to join a similar excursion, but when the time arrived for them to start, Banebai was not prepared to go. She, however, told Moolibai to set out, promising that she would follow, and the prosecutrix who again wore her jewellery, walked to an appointed place where she found a brougham waiting, with the second prisoner seated on the box. When she arrived and took her seat, Toolseydas went away for a few minutes, and returned with the first prisoner, who took his seat by her in the gharry, Toolseydas remounting the box. The brougham then drove off and they were taken to the gate of Government House, Malabar Point, where the gharry stopped at a point, close to Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy's bungalow, where a road, at right angles to that leading to Government House, ran down to the seashore. This road was very steep and rough, and consisted partly of steps. The two men got out of the carriage and walked down it, and the prosecutrix followed them. At the side of the way, some distance down the descent, was a Marwaree tomb, surrounded by an enclosure, the door of which was open. The prisoners entered this enclosure and sat down, and the prosecutrix followed and asked them why they had come there. Withul said they had mistaken the road, and told Toolseyda to go outside and see if there was any one about. After he had gone, Withul attacked the prosecutrix, knocking her down and then attempting to cut her throat with a clasp knife. He, however, was a rather small and weak man, while she was a stout and stalwart woman, and she resisted his efforts so effectually that he only succeeded in inflicting a flesh wound in her neck and was obliged to call to the other prisoner to come to his assistance. Toolseydas then returned and tried to hold Moolibai's hands while his accomplice endeavoured to cut her throat, but their united efforts still proved ineffectual. She struggled violently and called loudly for help, and her cries were heard by one of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy's gardeners, who lived in a hut a short distance off. He called out in return "I am coming," "I am coming," but he did not come until he had run off to the Government House gates and induced the sepoy on duty there to accompany him. His voice had, however, been heard by the prisoners, who left the prosecutrix in the enclosure and ran away. She had been wounded in several places during the struggle, being cut across the nose and on both temples as well as on the neck, and had only just strength to crawl outside the enclosure, where she was found in a fainting state by the gardener and the sepoy a few minutes afterwards. She was taken to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital where she remained for a considerable period before she recovered from her wounds. The prisoners were traced and apprehended, and the blood stained clothes, which they had worn at the time but which they had changed and tried to secrete in the meantime, were also discovered. The counsel for the prosecution submitted that the facts he was prepared to prove would fully establish the guilt of the prisoners whose intention was clearly to dispose of the prosecutrix and possess themselves of her ornaments.

The defence urged was that there was no felonious intent on the part of the prisoners and that no premeditated attack was made; but that the prosecutrix and Withul, when they were left alone together, quarrelled and came to blows, and that the second prisoner only interfered to separate them.

The jury, after an absence of five minutes, returned with a verdict against Withul convicting him of a deliberate attempt to murder, and against the second prisoner of abetting that offence.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoners, said—Withul Damjee, the jury, by their verdict, in which I entirely concur, have found you guilty of a deliberate attempt to murder. The sentence of the Court upon you is that you be transported for the rest of your natural life. The sentence upon you, Toolseydas Velljee, is that you be transported for ten years.

The Sessions will be continued to-day, when David Priestly will be charged with the murder of his wife at Secunderabad. The case will be heard before a special jury.

MORE ASTONISHING NEWS FROM GUZERAT.

WE take the following exceedingly amusing paragraphs from the *Guzerat Mitra*, which is always priding itself upon the superiority of its English:—

A CASE OF SINGULAR IDIOTCY.—An idiot woman, essentially of that type of untamed clans which occupies the hills and forests of Mahi Kanta, inhabitant or the Jarora District, has lately set fire to, and burnt down, several houses, in a row, in the locality, and when asked as to the cause of her doing so, she coldly apprised that she did so to be rid of her cursed barrenness, which had long been the one severe complaint of life, otherwise happy, and which she believed could not be otherwise remedied than by her last act, which, she added, should be five times similiarly repeated, before yielding the desired result! Dame Rumour says she (this woman) has already tried this obnoxious antidote thrice, and is contemplating soon to finish the prescription!

SURAT MISSION SCHOOL.—Pupil disobedience has become a very common thing now-a-days in our schools. It is simply odious, not to say more. A scene of the kind was lately enacted in the Mission School, in which a Parsee boy, student in an upper class, furiously assaulted his master, also a Parsee, and violently knocking him down on his back on the floor, most cruelly belaboured him with a shower of fists, till the poor victim was rescued we know not how. The case is reported to Dr. Buhler, our Educational Inspector, by the Revd. T. L. Wells, Principal and manager of the said school, and taking the version, which has reached us, of the facts which transpired on the occasion, as true, we cannot do otherwise than emphatically approve of the proceedings, referred to, of the worthy Principal. We recommend Dr. Buhler not to pass over this matter lightly without inflicting a condign punishment on the rebellious boy.

TOLL-COLLECTOR MAL-TREATED.—A vernacular contemporary publishes a very interesting narrative of what took place, a few days ago, in the Court of the Toll-Collector in the Yarora District. We are told that a certain policeman being charged of persecuting his innocent wife by the said wife before the Collector of the District, and, in the trial which was held, being found guilty of the same, he was sentenced by the presiding officer to one month's simple imprisonment, in addition to 15 Rs'. fine, and a resolution was passed dismissing him the service. The offender took high ground at what he considered to be a case of downright tyranny and protested loudly against the severity of the sentence, intimating, at the same time, that he was quite ready to be simply fined. The Collector was determined, so that on the policeman persisting, he was angrily ordered out, which he seemingly did with perfect good grace. Here, he took up a large, dirty shoe of extraordinary size, which he found lying on the floor, and carrying it under his armpit to the Collector, alleged that he had the fine brought which would be accordingly accepted. So saying all of a sudden, by a remarkable sleight of hand (his movements were quite unperceived all the while) he took the shoe from under the arm and greedily fell a sort of beating a drum on the unconscious officer's head! Good God The case was taken before the Deputy Commissioner, who has, on the evidence adduced, liberated the police offender, the sentence passed by the mal-treated Collector being of course formally remitted.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, April 1877.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 4278, dated 24th November 1875, forwarding a copy of the Report on Public Instruction in this Presidency for 1874-75, and requesting the usual permission for its publication.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 3860, dated 31st October 1876, forwarding a copy of the Report on Public Instruction in this Presidency for 1875-76, and requesting the usual permission for its publication at an early date.

RESOLUTION.—The number of Government Schools received an increase of 129 with 6,781 scholars, in 1874-75 and of 84 with 9,097 scholars in 1875-76. This is very satisfactory. At the end of the latter year there were under the Educational Department 3,694 schools and 2,08,136 scholars.

A satisfactory advance is also recorded of schools aided by Government, namely, 52 schools with 1,960 scholars in 1874-75 and 24 schools with 1,894 scholars in 1875-76. The percentage of scholars to population is now said to have risen from 1·04 in 1874-75 to 1·10 in 1875-76.

2. In 1874 75 the expenditure of the Department was Rs. 9,617 less than in the year previous, but in 1875-76 the expenditure was increased by Rs. 56,800. The local income which alone is elastic showed an increase of Rs. 9,357 in 1874-75 and of Rs. 14,704 in 1875-76. The increased expenditure of the latter year was met partly from the increase of income, and partly from the balances at the disposal of the Department. A statement is wanting in the yearly reports, which would enable a comparision to be made at a glance between the income and expenditure of the Department in each year, and which at the same time would show the amount of local balances. Such a statement should be supplied in future reports.

3. It is disappointing to find that there has been a steady decrease in one item of the local income in which an increase was to have been expected, namely, Municipal assignments. These assignments were—Rs. 63,688 in 1873-74, Rs. 60,754 in 1874-75 and Rs. 53,443 in 1875-76. Of these sums no less than Rs. 23 973 in 1874-75 and Rs. 21,939 in 1875-76 were contributed by the Municipalities in Sind. It is not apparent how Mr. Chatfield calculates the Municipal grants in Sind, as being nearly equal to the Municipal grants of the other four Divisions put together, but it is certain that an example of interest in education has been set by Sind to the rest of the Presidency. At page 71 of the Director of Public Instruction's report will be found an account of the unsuccessful attempts made by Colonel Waddington to obtain assistance from the 41 Municipalities in the Central Division. This should be commended to the notice of the General Department.

4. In the item of fees an increase is shown of—

Rs. 5,435	Provincial	in 1874-75, and
,, 1,662	Local	
,, 9,612	Provincial	in 1875-76.
,, 4,398	Local	

The increase is said to have been partly due to a raised scale of fees intended to touch the Town Schools. The effect of any alteration in the scale of fees whether as affecting the school receipts or the attendance should receive a more detailed notice than has been given to it in the Director of Public Instruction's report.

5. How necessary it has now become to consider in what way the income of the Department can be increased, unless the progress of education is to come to a dead stop, is shown by the circumstance that the demands made on Government for aid on the system of payment by results have now reached a sum which it will be impossible for Government to continue to provide. The Budget provision for this head of expenditure must be limited to Rs. 70,000, and the sum awarded in 1875-76 was Rs. 82,044. The Government have very lately been obliged to effect a reduction of the grants offered by an alteration of the rules, which will be recorded in the report for the current year.

The table given at page 27 of the report which analyses the institutions to which this aid is given is approved, but Government wish also to see as an Appendix to future reports a list of the institutions receiving the aid, such as used to be given till a few years back.

6 In the year 1874-75 a marked falling off took place in the number of candidates who succeeded in passing the University Matriculation, and in the proportion of successful to unsuccessful candidates. While the number of candidates from Government Institutions rose from 445 to 481 the number passed fell from 217 to 168. The explanation seems to be that the University Tests were more severe, and not that the candidates were less prepared. The same result is observable in the case of candidates from aided and private institutions. In the year 1875 76 the examination is said to have been easier. The number of candidates from all schools was increased by 154 and the number that passed exceeded that of the previous year by 172. The superior proportion of the candidates from the Government Schools is shown by the fact that nearly half of them were successful, while the proportion of successful candidates from schools under private management was nearly one-third.

7. It is interesting to note each year the number of scholars learning English. In 1874-75 the number in Government Schools 9,334 fell off from that of the year previous by 220, but in 1875-76 the number increased by 259 and stood at 9,593. There has also been an increase of pupils learning English in aided schools.

8. The number of Mahommedans in Government Schools stood at 21,439 in 1874-75 against 1,72,084 Hindus. In 1875 76 there were 23,077 Mahamedans and 1,79,036 Hindus, showing an increase of 6,955 Hindus and of 1,638 Mahommedans. The rate of increase has been much greater among the Mahommedans than among the Hindus. This is very satisfactory, so far as it shows an increasing disposition on the part of the Mahommedans who have hitherto been backward in this respect, to have their children educated. An increase is also apparent in the number of Mahommedans in aided and inspected schools.

9. The number of girls educated in Government Schools

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

showed a decrease in 1874-75 of 253, of whom 226 belonged to the schools in Sind. In 1875-76 the number had again increased by 314.

10. The proportion in the Vernacular Schools of pupils whose fathers pay the cess, to the children of non-cess-payers has increased by one per cent. The numbers were 98,046 out of 1,57,984, or 62 per cent., in 1874-75, against 1,03,424 out of 1,62,483, or 63 per cent., in 1875-76. The increasing disposition of the cess-payer to take advantage of the schools which are supported by the cess is most observable in Sind where cess-payers' children attending these schools have more than doubled.

Another proof that the schools are desired by the cess-payers is the unsatisfactory fact that there are many more applications for schools of this class than the Educational Department finds itself able to satisfy. Thus in the nine Districts mentioned below there were 150 applications for schools, which could be granted only in 29 instances :—

	Applied for	Granted.
Poona	15	12
Sholapur	11	5
Satara	29	...
Ratnagiri	21	...
Tanna	9	2
Colaba	6	3
Kandesh	32	5
Ahmednagar	11	...
Nasik	16	2
	150	29

11. The report of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot continues to be most satisfactory. There were 32 pupils in 1875-76 being 3 more than in the previous year.

BOMBAY ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

(*Record*, 7th March.)

St. Paul, writing to the Corinthians, says, "whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it." This we most firmly believe to be the case, and therefore do not hesitate to call attention to the treatment which the dwellers in the district of Mazagon have recently been experiencing at the hands of the Bishop of Bombay. Some months ago we directed attention to it, but no redress has been vouchsafed, and we much doubt whether any is likely to be obtained, except what public opinion may enforce. Ritualists at home profess to be smarting under oppression, and are making England ring with their appeals *ad misericordiam*. They declaim about the tyranny of the law courts and the manner in which their consciences are wounded by not being allowed without molestation to continue their performances, no matter how illegal they may have been declared to be. It is well that English Christians should have an opportunity of judging in what condition they would be placed if they were living in a country like India where so many legal restraints familiar in England are unknown or impracticable. They will be able in some measure to realize what it would be to be at the mercy of a Bishop, and also the shifts and straits to which they would be reduced in order to be able to worship without the obtrusion of Romish errors in doctrine and in practice. Complaints have been rife of the unwillingness of English Bishops to remedy the grievances of parishioners vexed with foolish and extravagant ceremonial, still they have *proprio motu* done something, and have been constrained by public opinion to act even when reluctant. But whether our prelates have been faithful or not Englishmen ought to know, if only by hearsay, what it is to be under the uncontrolled dominion of a Bishop and a turbulent clergy with whom he sympathizes. We believe we were not wrong in asserting that Bishop Mylne is, or was, mixed up with the Cowley Brotherhood, although we cannot exactly say what may be the correct style of the fantastic designation bestowed upon him in this anomalous body. What license may be permitted to him when sitting in judgment upon the performances of his "brethren," and how far he may be bound by any vows to aid and abet them in their more outrageous extravagances, are, of course, occult mysteries to outsiders.

The story, as told at length in a memorial to the Bishop of Madras, forwarded to us is a very plain and piteous one. About twenty years ago a church was built in Mazagon, partly by public subscriptions, partly by a grant-in-aid from Government; some of those who are aggrieved were among the contributors. Its services were upheld by a contribution from the Bombay Government of £50 per annum, a further sum of about £50 paid annually by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and by a sustentation fund from the congregation. Until the appointment of the Cowley Fathers about two years ago, the congregation consisted exclusively of the inhabitants of the district, including the workmen of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

When the objectionable practices and doctrines of which the congregation complain—practices of the most extravagant Ritualism and unblushing avowals of ultra-Romanism—were introduced, they appealed to the Archdeacon who then, *sede vacante*, was the chief ecclesiastical authority in Bombay. He, in the exercise of his authority, positively prohibited the performances objected to. Of course Mr. Page, in defiance of him, who was then his ecclesiastical superior, persisted in them, no doubt with as much contempt as Mr. Tooth would entertain for Lord Penzance. Obtaining no redress this way, the congregation seceded and worshipped in the Library of the P. and O. Company, Lieutenant-General Phayre kindly ministering to them. For a season afterwards Mr. Deimler, of the Church Missionary Society, received them into the chapel of his compound. Subsequently Bishop Mylne arrived in India, and, as it seems, without any legal or judicial sentence, approved heartily of the proceedings of the Cowley Brethren, his personal friends and associates, and pronounced them unobjectionable. Mr. Deimler was silenced, but, unlike the "Brothers," he rendered prompt obedience to his ecclesiastical superiors. Now a Brigadier General has, in this painful emergency, stepped forward, and is ministering to a numerous congregation in the Zenana Mission House at Mazagon. The petitioners are members of the Church of England, attached to her Liturgy, and not having the slightest wish to desert her communion, and this is the alternative to which at present they are reduced.

In their extremity, the ousted congregation have appealed to the Acting Metropolitan. We cannot doubt that the sympathies of the excellent Bishop Gell would be with this scattered flock, but, so far as we can discover, an Indian Metropolitan is merely *nominis umbra*. He has no substantial authority over his subordinate Bishops; he cannot repair the injuries which they do; at any rate, whatever may be the exact state of the law, it is futile to seek for redress through him. Ecclesiastical etiquette may restrain him from active interference on behalf of the oppressed. The title enables the Bishop of Calcutta to travel all about India, beyond the precincts of his own diocese, which, in the opinion of some, is too extensive already; but further than this it has no practical meaning.

Meanwhile, how is the Church of Mazagon filled? It consists of persons, probably in many cases in wealthy circumstances, from Malabar Hill, and remote parts of Bombay, who like cuckoos, have established themselves in the nest of the poorer residents of Mazagon. The Bishop suggests that the latter may go if they can and fill the deserted seats in the distant places of worship which the amateurs of gymnastics have forsaken for the more stimulating extravagances of St. Peter's. The humbler worshippers of Mazagon may "depart in peace, and be warmed and filled" at the other end of Bombay, if they can manage to reach it; but the intermediate rest-house of Mr. Deimler has been sternly shut against them. Those who know what "Fishermen's Churches" at home are will not need to be told that this is no solitary instance in which the poor have, in the history of Ritualism, been left to wander outside at churches professedly erected for them, as this of St. Peter's was.

As we have stated once before, we think it not likely that the Church Missionary Society will care to intervene in this matter. It does not concern them; their work is with and for the heathen. It may be hard for Mr. Deimler, as for any other Christian man, to refrain at the dictates of imperious authority from breaking the bread of life to these poor outcasts, but their blood is not now on his head. He has done what he could. How far the Bombay Government or the P. and O. Company, many of whose shareholders are in England, will sanction these proceedings we cannot say. It does seem an abuse of public money to expend it in this way under the circumstances. Now that, instead of being bestowed for the benefit of their *employés*, it is merely pandering to the religious sensuality of eccentric and wealthy connoisseurs in ecclesiastical millinery, there ought to be an end of supplementing these foolish fancies. If the zeal of private Christians has to provide not only money, but ministrations for the clerks and artisans who heretofore worshipped in St. Peter's, there is no reason for the present subsidies to it.

If we are not mistaken, it is the opinion of Bishop Mylne that Mr. Deimler ought to confine himself to Mission work. This has a show of reason, and if it was his rule that missionaries should separate themselves to Mission work and chaplains to European services, probably few would find fault, although it might not always be possible, or even wise, to enforce this too strictly. But what are these Cowley Brothers? And what is St. John's Mission? Is it to the heathen or to Christians? If these gentlemen have gone out as missionaries in the proper sense of the term, what business have they with these English services more or other than Mr. Deimler? If they have not, and either from incapacity or unwillingness cannot or do not, attempt to evangelize the heathen, is there not a gross delusion abroad concerning them? Why do they not come out boldly and openly as pure propagandists of Ritualism? Then both their course and that of Bishop Mylne would be plain and clear, and the Mazagon petitioners would know once for all why they are driven out of their church. With this case before the public, we hope we shall hear the last of the woes of Mr. Tooth and what he calls his congregation. Protestant Christians in England would have but a poor chance if he and men of his school could worm themselves into place and power unrestrained by the strong arm of the law. It is plain, too, what a forlorn hope, no matter what may be the private feelings of Bishops, are any appeals to ecclesiastical authority. There is too generally some pretext whereby no redress can be obtained from them. Nothing is more hard than for a member of a limited community to stand up, except in most extreme circumstances, against those of his own order. It is very sad, but there seems nothing for the Mazagon petitioners but to hold together in firm union, to possess their own souls in patience, and to avail themselves in this cruel emergency of such faithful though irregular ministrations as the zeal of earnest Christians may provide for them. Special prayer should be offered for Bishop Mylne in the assemblies gathered together when the special suffrages and collects occur during the services. In quietness and confidence is the strength of the Lord's people. He hears and notes their supplications.

It is impossible for us to find room for the petition and all the correspondence referred to in it, but in what we have said the most salient and important points of the controversy are placed before the public. It is for them to pass judgment upon them. If worth while, it would be very simple to do more than substantiate every allegation made. We hope it may yet prove that there will be no occasion for this.

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THE BISHOPS AND THEIR DUTIES.

(*Englishman.*)

We understand that surprise, not unmingled with ill-temper, has been expressed in dignified ecclesiastical circles with regard to the attitude of the Press towards the late consecration ceremonies in this city. It is complained that the Press took scarcely any notice of the matter. We shall explain this curious reticence; and we hope that the reasons may be useful to those concerned. Six Bishops form, no doubt, a fine sight; but the beauty of the spectacle was slightly marred by a feeling of its utter unreality. Of two of the Bishops it was impossible to say anything which would not have been unpleasant; and it was a sense of courtesy to them as strangers, rather than indifference to their proceedings which produced so unwonted a silence on the part of the Press. The position of an Indian Bishop is a difficult one; the position of a High Church Indian Bishop is an untenable one, unless by a very young or a very unthinking man. A line of wise and moderate prelates, from Bishop Heber to Bishop Milman, has shown that the position may, nevertheless, be rendered one of wide usefulness. We believe that Dr. Johnson is a man of not less prudence than his predecessors, and we anticipate for him an equal influence for good; but that influence in India is diminished and imperilled by anything like ecclesiastical displays. The English church here is paid for, not by Englishmen, but by the compulsory contributions of those whom some English clergymen are still illiberal enough to designate as "heathen." We have always maintained that the charge of the ecclesiastical establishment is a legitimate one. It forms an item in the cost of foreign rule; and the natives of India might object as legitimately to pay for Judge Advocate-Generals, or Surgeon-Generals, as for Bishops. The same considerations of expediency have led to the maintenance of each of these officers. We find them convenient for the discipline of certain public departments connected with the occupation of the country, and there is no more to be said from the financial side of the question.

But there are other aspects of the matter with regard to which much may be said. It would be an offence against public decency for a Judge-Advocate-General to make insulting gratuitous remarks upon the courage of the native soldier in general; or for a Surgeon-General to write rudely of the veracity of the native patient as contrasted with the European. It is equally an offence against public decency for the Indian Bishop, or Chaplain, to speak in disparaging terms of the religion of the Hindus, or Muhammadans, who pay the taxes by means of which he lives. The position of the Church here is essentially different from its position at home. Her business in India is to modestly discharge certain duties for the English soldiers and officials who occupy the country, and to give as little offence as possible to the natives.

The Indian clergy have with much good sense seen this, and with few exceptions they have acted upon the principles which the situation involves. Some zealous people at home, and a stray Levite or two during his first year of Indian service have complained that the ecclesiastical establishment here does nothing towards the conversion of "the heathen"; but the general sense of the clergy has been against such efforts, and a little experience has taught youthful enthusiasts that they cannot honestly be Chaplains and Missionaries at the same time. Fortunately, the Indian Church has only once been subjected to the vagaries incident to the griffinage of a boy-bishop. Such little escapades are not altogether unpleasing features of the energetic, but immature British youth, let loose in a strange land; and the Bishop of Bombay has too much worldly wisdom to repeat them, when he has gained a little experience. The position of the Indian Church, as a minor department under the Home Office, is capable of being made one of great usefulness. The Chaplain is one of the officers who would be most seriously missed in a great Indian cantonment. The Indian Archdeacon, of the Pratt or Baly type, and the Indian Bishop, judged by the Wilson, Cotton, or Milman standard, hold a high rank in usefulness among Indian inspecting officers and are rather popular than otherwise with the natives.

Until every English soldier's child is provided with education in some healthy hill-climate, and until every "poor white's" daughter in our great towns and railway centres has a chance given to her of growing up an honest woman, there will be abundance of work for Indian Archdeacons and Bishops. We believe the new Metropolitan to be well fitted to grasp the real scope of his duties, and to give effect to them. But these duties lie far apart from preaching at the ancient religious systems of India, or from ecclesiastical displays such as we witnessed a month ago in this city. Such displays are of themselves acts of aggression. They are impolitic assertions of the existence of an institution which is defensible only so long as it is confined to humble proportions; of an institution whose true wisdom in this country is constantly to minimise itself. Our Bengal Bishops have always seen this, and been friends of the natives. The Indian Church lives on very good terms with the world; but in order to exert for good the influence which it has so well earned, it must avoid pretensions to a position which it does not here possess.

NEPAUL.

(*Pioneer.*)

SIR RUN UDEEP SINGH.

A native correspondent sends us the following letter from Khatmandoo, under date March the 26th :—

The Anglo-Indian public, not knowing any thing of Nepaul, have for a long time supposed that Maharajah Sir Jung Bahadur was the only person capable of directing his course calmly and smoothly through the Scylla and Charybdis of Nepaulese politics and of putting down the antagonistic political factions that might have arisen but for his keen sagacity and unceasing watchfulness, and have consequently anxiously expected a great revolution on the death of this great statesman. Now that every thing is going on calmly and smoothly, notwithstanding the sudden death of Sir Jung Bahadur, the Anglo-Indian public are taken by surprise. They did not for a moment think that in a country like Nepaul no one can place himself at the head of Government single-handed and unassisted by others equally intelligent, brave, and warlike. When Sir Jung Bahadur rose to power, he readily found such assistance from his six brothers who had all received their military education under his own eyes, he being the eldest of his father's children and consequently the natural guardian of all his brothers when his father died leaving them all still in their childhood. Sir Jung loved his brothers tenderly and took them with him wherever he went; in this way they were all brought up in the same school with himself. They all acted prominent parts in the several political games by which Sir Jung rose to power, and it was with their hearty co-operation that he succeeded in subduing those secret enemies who now and then tried to subvert his power. For these reasons, when Sir Jung Bahadur directed his attention to the future of Nepaul, after he had firmly established himself in the Prime Minister's chair, he saw that his brothers were the fittest persons to carry out the reforms he had commenced and to save the country from the evils of incessant civil wars. Accordingly he persuaded the Maharajadheraj of Nepaul to pass an enactment settling the line of succession to the Prime Ministership on his brothers after his demise. In virtue of this enactment the eldest of Sir Jung's surviving brothers, Sir Run Udeep Singh, Rana Bahadur, K.C.S.I., has become Prime Minister of Nepaul under the title of Maharajah Sir Run Udeep Singh. He had charge of the ministerial duties for a long time during the latter part of Sir Jung's life-time. Sir Run Udeep Singh lost his father when he was only ten years old, and consequently the duty of educating him as well as his younger brothers devolved entirely upon Sir Jung Bahadur. Sir Jung, true to his charge, gave him the best education available for a Nepaulese noble of that time. Besides learning to read and write, he received regular lessons in swimming and horsemanship, and had to go through a systematic course in sword exercise, field exercise, musketry practice, and in the management of the different weapons of offence as well as defence that are so highly prized by a Nepaulese soldier. This systematic education bore its first fruit during the memorable massacre of 1846 that commenced a new epoch in Nepaulese history. The late Maharajah was so much pleased with Run Udeep Singh for the important part he had taken in the massacre, that he was immediately raised to the rank of a major. His important services to the new Government soon gained for him a colonel's jaghir.

About this time there arose fresh difficulties in the way of Sir Jung Bahadur. Rajendra Bikram Shah, the old king resolved to accompany his queen to Benares. Before starting for the holy city, he had ordered Sir Jung, his Prime Minister, to raise to the throne his eldest son, in case he did not return to Nepaul within a certain time. The time so appointed passed away, and still the old king did not return. Soorendra Bikram Shah, the heir-apparent, was accordingly raised to the vacant throne. In the meantime the Prime Minister's enemies, who, unable to enter Nepaul, were wandering about in British territory, assembled round the retired sovereign and persuaded him to give them arms and to lead them on the capital to subvert the power of Jung Bahadur and to re-establish himself on the throne. They crossed the frontier with bounding spirits, plundered the Government treasury at Alow, and were in full course towards the capital. At this critical moment Colonel Run Udeep Singh was selected as the fittest person to destroy the power of the rebels, and to save the country from the evils of a civil war. He set out with a small army, and with consummate military skill gave his enemies a total defeat and cut their army to pieces without doing any harm to the royal leader. This course of action, and the skill and intelligence displayed in the conduct of this important expedition, gave so much satisfaction to the reigning sovereign that the brave colonel was at once promoted to the rank of a general. Shortly after this Nepaul had a war with Thibet. Anyone who knows the geography of the Eastern Himalayas knows very well how difficult it is to supply an invading army with provisions and ammunition in this desolate and almost inaccessible region. Jung Bahadur, whose keen judgment and perfect mastery over human nature enabled him to pitch upon the fittest person for every difficult undertaking, appointed his brother Run Udeep Singh as Commissary-General, and it was to a great extent owing to his wisdom and presence of mind that the war was brought to such a successful termination. By this time General Run Udeep Sing had gained the reputation of being one of the best generals and wisest politicians of Nepaul, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Gurkha army, in order that the prime minister might have more time to devote to his other onerous duties. The important part that Run Udeep Singh took in the memorable sepoy war of 1857 is too well known to require any mention. The British Government have honoured him with the insignia of a knight commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and Lord Northbrook referred to his services in flattering terms during the unveiling of the statue of the late Earl of Mayo in Calcutta.

Sir Jung Bahadur had so much confidence in his brother, Run Udeep Singh, that after returning from Lucknow he gave him the title of *mukhtiar*, or assistant prime minister, and transferred to him almost all his duties, judicial as well as political, civil as well as military. For the last ten or twelve years Sir Jung reserved to himself only the final order in very important matters; in all other cases Sir Run Udeep Singh performed all the Prime Minister's duties. Under these circumstances, can there be the least doubt that the Government of Nepaul under the present minister will be conducted with the same wisdom and foresight as under Sir Jung Bahadur? The British Government have no reason to fear that their long-standing and sincere friendship with Nepaul will be in any way affected during the administration of Sir Run Udeep Singh, who, we are sure, will always walk in the footsteps of his illustrious brother in regulating his relations with foreign nations. As to Sir Jung's enemies, I may assure your readers that during the latter part of his life the great minister, by his unbounded liberality, had gained over to his side almost all the representatives of Nepaul's ancient nobility. At present they are united to his family by the closest ties of matrimonial relationship, and are one and all ready to unsheath their swords at the command of Maharajah Sir Run Udeep Sing. Now, I sincerely trust that the British public will give up all sorts of misgivings, and look upon the present Prime Minister of Nepaul, the brother of their lamented friend, as equally sincere in his friendship towards them, and that the British Government will lose no opportunity to inspire fresh zeal into the heart of the new minister to adhere firmly to the path of friendship chalked out by his illustrious brother as he did for so many years as his brother's deputy, by letting him know that they have the same confidence in him as they had in Maharajah Sir Jung Bahadur.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE SARTORIUS TORPEDO RAM.

(*Times*, March 23.)

Although the Navy Estimates afford no information with reference to the length, beam, displacement, or horsepower of the formidable torpedo ram, the keel of which is to be laid at Portsmouth during the ensuing financial year, and although Mr Ward Hunt courteously declined the invitations of Mr. Reed and Mr. Goschen on Monday night to take the Committee into his confidence, it is not difficult to surmise what the general principles of the structure will be. More than this cannot be ascertained at the present time, for the good and sufficient reason that the details are in a state of incubation, and that little more is decided upon than the rough model which Admiral Sir George Sartorius has been perfecting for a long series of years. We may, however, state that the monster will be of medium size, narrow as compared with its length, in order that a *maximum* speed may be realized, and that its tapering bow and stern will each be armed with snouts for ramming purposes. Although it will only draw about 14ft. of water it will be deeply immersed. In midship section it will be oval, tapering at the centre downwards to a point, so that it will have somewhat the appearance of a peg top. The deck, or, rather, the portion of the structure which will be seen above the water, will be bluntly cylindrical, but sufficiently convex to deflect an enemy's projectiles. This feature in its construction will dispense with the necessity of its being heavily armoured. We believe three inches will be the thickness of the plating, which will, however, extend in an unbroken arc from below the water line and over the weather deck, and thus afford a perfect protection to the vitals of the vessel. The sides below water will consist of iron skin only, but the space from the bilge to the keel will be filled with cement and concrete. The armour will probably consist of steel plates, the construction of which is now engaging the attention of the dockyard authorities. Mr Stuart Rendel has long contended that the production of steel ships, steel boilers, steel engines, and steel armour should precede the production of steel guns, because steel can do more for the ship than for the gun. It can, as he remarks, revolutionize the armour-clad; but the gun it can render small service. To reduce weight while retaining strength is, with the armour-clad ship, to acquire the power of increasing its defensive or offensive power until the saving in weight is exceeded. Hitherto, however, there have been fatal difficulties in the way of utilizing the lighter metal as a protection to ships of war, the most formidable being the fact that while the resistance of steel to static strain is greater than that of iron, its resistance to concussive strain is, in consequence of its superior hardness, considerably smaller. Sir W. Armstrong was one of the first who attempted to realize by practical experiment the theoretical value of oiltoughened steel as an armour plate. With this object he manufactured a sample plate, which, on proof, gave evidence of the possession of qualities far exceeding any attained by wrought iron. Its combination of tenacity, ductility, and hardness was extraordinary, but when subjected to the shot test it nevertheless cracked at the first round, and broke in pieces at the second. There have been great improvements since in the manufacture of steel, and it will be remembered that at the trial of the 100 ton gun at Spezia, though the steel target was "starred" like glass at the first hit it could not be penetrated. This was a very important step gained, for if the steel armour can keep out shot and shell the backing may be confidently relied upon to keep out the water. At the present time two Messrs. Charles Cammell and Co., of the Cyclops Works, Sheffield, are engaged in a series of experiments at the instance of the Admiralty for the purpose of demonstrating what is really the value of steel as a material for armour-plates, and whether it can be used with advantage by itself or in combination with iron. Experiments with steel plates are also to be made on board the Nettle at Portsmouth. The new ram will carry no guns of any kind. Indeed, the whole of her offensive apparatus will be below the water level. To the enemy she will expose nothing but her convex deck and its fittings. The bow and quarters of the ship will be provided with torpedo gear upon the same principle as that of the Glatton, the former being so arranged that a slight sheer out of line will enable her to discharge her torpedoes at an enemy previous to ramming him. In addition to this she will carry a couple of torpedo tubes amidships. The Whitehead projectiles with which she will be armed will be of an improved type, the speed of which will so far transcend that of the engines described by Lord Charles Beresford that 24 knots an hour are expected to be realized. The vessel will be designed to combine speed and invulnerability combined with great offensive power and smallness of target.

NEWS FROM JUPITER.

(*Spectator.*)

Singular news has recently been received from an Australian observatory respecting the largest and most massive of the Planets. We have from time to time called the attention of our readers to certain novel views respecting the planets Jupiter and Saturn which have been advanced during the last few years. Regarded, since the Copernican theory was established, as simply the largest members of the family to which our Earth belongs, these giant orbs were made the subject of many interesting speculations respecting the conditions under which such life as we are familiar with may exist upon their surface. These speculations were to some degree checked by the well-known treatise in which Whewell attempted to show that Jupiter and Saturn must needs be too cold for life, unless perhaps some wretched gelatinous creatures float languidly in the half-frozen seas which he regarded as constituting the chief part of the bulk of the two largest planets. Even Whewell's views, however, widely though they differed from those which were in vogue when he announced them, were yet based on the ideas which had been so long entertained respecting the family of Planets. It was because he regarded Jupiter and Saturn as in the same state as our own Earth that he inferred from their small density that their substance must be in the main watery, and that he concluded they must be exceedingly cold on account of their remoteness from the Sun. He did not inquire whether they may not be in an entirely different condition, passing, in fact, through an entirely different stage of planetary existence.

It is singular how slowly astronomers allowed other theories which they had learned to regard as practically demonstrated to exercise their just effect on our views respecting the Planets. We do not refer here to official astronomers, who have, for the most part, limited their attention to questions of astronomical time and position, regarding the planets and the moon as convenient skymarks and time-measurers, without caring much what their true nature may be. But even astronomers more correctly so called, those who look beyond the mere motion of the celestial bodies, and inquire into their significance, have not been careful to inquire whether, when they came to admit the general uniformity of planetary development, they were not bound to admit also that some planets must be much more fully developed than others,—that some planets must as yet be scarce formed, some must be young, some in mid-life, others passing on towards old age, and yet others decrepit, if not dead. This was an inevitable consequence of the doctrine astronomers had admitted, yet it was not mentioned till nearly half a century later, and when first mentioned was regarded as too wild to be entertained. The arguments in its favour were, however, quietly urged; and it was shown that this theory alone possessed the quality, which every true theory must possess, of according well with all the known facts. This theory made the larger planets of necessity the younger planets—not of course, in years, but in development. According to it, the giant planets Jupiter and Saturn would as yet scarce have passed through the process of planetary growth; at the utmost, would be still in a condition of intense heat. Enwrapped in enormous atmospheric envelopes loaded with deep cloud-masses, they would not show their true surface, and the astronomer measuring from the outer cloud-layers would attribute to these planets a far greater bulk, and therefore a far smaller density, than they really possess. Expanded by heat, the deep atmosphere would not be compressed by the planets' mighty attraction, as it would be but for that heat. The movements of the atmosphere and of the vast cloud-masses thrown into it from the heated surface below, would be much more active than the movements of air and clouds under the weak rays of the sun which shines in the heavens either of Jupiter or Saturn. In all these respects, and in many others, the aspect and changes of aspect of the two planets correspond well with the theory that these orbs are still passing through the stage of planetary youth and very ill with the theory which had been in vogue before.

Other circumstances had appeared not merely difficult to explain, but actually inexplicable according to the older theory, and were certainly not less so according to Whewell's ice-and-water theory. It had appeared from many observations that Saturn changes from time to time in shape. His shadow on his ring system had presented equally inexplicable peculiarities, being at times not at all like the shadow of a solid globe. Jupiter had not been so notably changed at any time, no doubt because of the comparative uniformity of the conditions under which the prince of planets travels. Yet observers had occasionally suspected even Jupiter of changing in shape, and on one occasion, when a satellite happened to be crossing his outline, they had caught him in the act. For the outline, extending at first beyond the satellite (in appearance, be it understood) had shrunk so as to leave the satellite outside. We describe, indeed, rather what must have happened than what was observed, which was simply this,—a satellite, whose transit or passage across the face had just begun, was seen five minutes or so later outside the planet, so that moving onwards, it began transit a second time. But as no one believes that Jupiter's moon had stopped in its course, retreated, and then advanced again, it is to all intents and purposes certain that the outline of the planet had changed. One may compare what had happened to the case of a bird passing at a great distance between the eye and a still more remote balloon. The bird's flight would at last cause it to be apparently projected upon the dark body of the balloon. Now, if a few moments later, the bird was again seen outside the balloon's disc, not having passed athwart, but reappearing where it had disappeared, we should be certain that either the bird had stopped, and even gone back a little on its former course, or else that the balloon had shrunk just at that part where the outline had been crossed by the bird. If we knew for certain that the bird had not stopped, we should be sure that the balloon had shrunk. Astronomers might have been equally sure that on the occasion referred to the outline of Jupiter had changed. Most of them preferred, however, to wait for more observations, many students of science considering that due respect for observations requires us to avoid, above all things, any attempt to require what may be the true meaning of observations already made, and to ask constantly for more observations.

Now, however, we receive news of an observation which sets the question finally at rest. When one of Jupiter's moons passes behind the body of the planet, the moon does not necessarily enter the planet's shadow. It only does so when the Sun the Earth, and Jupiter are nearly in a straight line; when the Earth is considerably removed from the line joining Jupiter and the Sun, a satellite passing behind the planet's outline on one side remains in sun-light for a considerable time. It probably has not occurred to any observer to try to see a satellite when thus in sunlight behind the planet. On the old theory, of course, it would have been absurd to look for a satellite under such conditions, when there would be several thousand miles of the planet's solid substance in the way. But of course, if the planet has an atmosphere thousands of miles deep, laden more or less heavily with cloud-masses, it might quite readily happen that a satellite should be seen apparently through the planet,—not, of course, through the middle of the planet, but through parts lying thousands of miles within the apparent outline. This is what has now actually happened. We should not quote the observation, if it were not, in the first place, one which will probably be repeated (now that it has once been made), and if it had not, in the second place, been accepted by astronomers. It is thus recorded by the Council of the Astronomical Society. "A very interesting phenomenon was observed more than once independently by Mr. Todd, of Adelaide, using a new eight-inch telescope by Cooke, and his assistant, Mr. Ringwood, when a satellite was on the point of being hidden. Instead of disappearing gradually behind the planet, it was apparently projected on the disc as if viewed through the edge of the planet, supposing the latter were surrounded by a transparent atmosphere laden with clouds. This curious phenomenon was noticed on two occasions at the disappearance of the first satellite, when it was thus distinctly visible through the edge of the disc for about two minutes before it was finally concealed. It must, therefore, have been seen when the line of sight passed fully two thousand miles below the apparent outline of the planet, or along a range of fully twelve thousand miles of cloud-laden air. It may safely be inferred from this observation that the planet has an atmosphere extending six or seven, probably ten or twelve thousand miles below the apparent outline, so that a globe as large as our earth lying on the surface of Jupiter might not reach, or only barely reach, his outermost cloud-layers.

This is one of the most interesting discoveries yet effected by direct astronomical observation. It had indeed been inferred by a few astronomers careful to interpret results already obtained, that Jupiter must be in the condition which the Australian observation indicates. But at present, and probably for many years yet to come, the theories based on mere reasoning however conclusive in reality, must be "caviare to the general," and we must still be content to wait (as recently in the case of the solar corona) till observations which every one can understand have demonstrated what only the few could infer confidently from reasoning based on less simple observations.

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With Profits.		Without Profits.	
Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as.
20	27 10 8	20	24 15 8
25	29 0 4	25	26 3 4
30	31 0 8	30	28 1 0
35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 4
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11 4
55	63 11 4	55	57 10 8

. The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.
Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by station age next birthday.
The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.
Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to
PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
30, Meadow Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DECLARATION OF BONUS.
INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1869.
HEAD OFFICE:—MEERUT. | BRANCH OFFICE:—BOMBAY.
CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY TRANSACTED.
The Company's Affairs are ANNUALLY *Investigated by an* INDEPENDENT *Actuary.*
A DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASCERTAINED SURPLUS IS MADE EVERY FIVE YEARS.
POLICY-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT AN AUDITOR.
THE PROFITS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED.
THE BUSINESS of the Company embraces LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, and PENSIONS. THE PREMIUMS for Assurance, either with or without PARTICIPATION in PROFITS, are *as low as is consistent with perfect safety* to the Assured, having recently been revised by Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the most experienced and leading Actuaries in England. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS for PENSION are 10 per cent *lower* for Widows' Pensions than the reduced rates of the Uncovenanted Service Fund. THE CLAIMS paid exceed Rs. 1,50,000. THE DIRECTORS have, acting on the advice of their Actuary, J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, agreed to divide NINE TENTHS or 90 per cent of the PROFITS to PARTICIPATING POLICY-HOLDERS every FIVE YEARS by REDUCING their ANNUAL PREMIUMS. *New Entrants participating at each Division. The Directors anticipate the above mode of dividing Profits will bring down the cost of Life Assurance (with perfect safety) to the lowest possible point.* NO BETTER PLAN OF DIVIDING PROFITS CAN BE OBTAINED.
FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1874.
THE FIRST QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION took place as at 31st December 1874. Of the ASCERTAINED SURPLUS 26 and ½ per cent. is recommended by the Actuary to be carried forward as a Reserve for future contingencies. Participating Policy-Holders, who have paid Premiums for five complete years to 31st December 1874, will be entitled to a gross reduction of FORTY PER CENT. from each Premium paid during the 5 years ending December, 1879, and Policies of a more recent date share in proportion.
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE OF REDUCTION OF PREMIUM

Date.	Amount of Policy.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premiums for 5 years to 1879.	Reduction.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. A. P. [cent.
1870 February	1000	44 8 0	26 11 2	17 12 10=40 per
1871 May	1000	70 5 0	47 13 6	22 8 0=32 ,,
1872 March	1000	41 1 0	31 3 5	9 13 7=24 ,,

Policy-Holders, who had paid Two and One year's premium during 1874 will be entitled to a reduction of 24 per cent. on the payment of the 4th Annual Premium to continue during the Quinquennium ending 1879.
Extracts from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September, 1875:—"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."
IMPORTANT TO NEW ENTRANTS.
The mode of apportioning profits adopted by this Office is at once simple and equitable in its operation, and is opposed to every form of the *Tontine System*, by which the greater part of the profits of many Offices, both Mutual and Proprietory, is appropriated by the older Members to the prejudice of NEW ENTRANTS. In this Office every Policy-Holder, however recent, has his fair share of Profits equally with the earliest Entrants.
For Forms of Proposal, Actuary's Report with Valuation Balance Sheet, and information, apply to the Company's Agents or Secretary.
D. LANCASTER,
Fellow of Institute of Actuaries,
Secretary.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—A. R. GORDON, Esq.,
3, Dean Lane, Fort.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin ,,	4,271,00
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and the MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW INDIAN BUSINESS OF THE "POSITIVE"
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER 1876.
Proposals Received.. 286 to assure Rs. 16 41 600 0 0
Policies Issued...... 242 assuring ,, 11,67,500 0 0
New Current Annual Premium Income.. ,, 47 694 10 9
Proposals Declined.. 44........ ,, 4,74,000 0 0
During the four years the Branches of the Company have been established in India, there have been received 1613 Proposals to assure Rs. 1,09,33,800, of which 1316 good risks have been accepted and completed for Rs. 78,70,200, the percentage of risks declined to proposals received being 14·80. The receipt in four years, in India alone, of proposals for upwards of a CRORE OF RUPEES, is the best proof of the favor with which the Company's system of Life Assurance has been regarded.
PROGRESS of the INDIAN LIFE FUNDS (of Government Paper) in the hands of the Official Trustees to meet claims.
Held by Official Trustees on
31st December 1873 ... Rs. 78 968 9 6
Do. Do. 1874 ... 2,00,752 6 4
Do. Do. 1875 ... 3,38,350 5 3
Do. Do 1876 ...* 4,67,531 8 2
* Accumulated Indian Life Fund in Government Paper on 31st December 1876, after meeting all claims.
The Guarantee Fund in London of £50,000 Consols is also available for claims in this country.
Proposal Papers, Tables of Rates, and all information, can be obtained on application to
ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Agent.
4, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CONSULTING ACTUARY.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., President Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland.
NEW AND IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES.
POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS.
AMALGAMATION OR TRANSFER OF BUSINESS PROHIBITED AND IMPOSSIBLE.
[*These essential features are not granted by any other Company, and they establish the existence of complete security to those Assured in the "Oriental."*]
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY, and remain in India.
EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PREMIUMS are invested in trust for Policy-holders.
The Ratio of Expenses in 2 years, is less than English Companies of 10 years' standing.
The increase in the Accumulated Fund during last year is about 100 per cent.
Annual Reports, Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, Applications for Shares, and Agencies may be obtained from any of the Agents or from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
MANAGER AND ACTUARY.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.
A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennia period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852............................£ 76,925
Do. 1862............................£300,690
Do. 1872............................£816,383
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds.... £1,853,611.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years
	Rs. a.	Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1876.

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